THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

M. MULL, late of the *Times of India* we believe, has sent us a printed sheet containing his letters to the *Warrington* and *Mid-Cheshire Examiner* in reply to Mr. Atkins' speech at Warrington. We give the following extracts from his letters:

Many a brutal blow has been made at thy gentle and long-suffering bosom, but none so cruel was ever thrust at thee than that which was directed by the coarse and cowardly hands of a Mr. F. T. Atkins, in the Public Hall, Warrington, on the night of Wednesday last.

The two hundred and more millions of peaceful, industrious, and loyal Indian subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen were scornfully denounced and vituperated, and their religious practices and beliefs heartlessly reviled and held up to shameless derision. He trusted to the ignorance—and, alas! I fear, also to the egregious self-righteousness—of the English people to be heard with gaping mouths and morbid palates to his nauseous tirade; yet this man well knew that had he ventured on such a course in India, he would have been hauled off by the police and prosecuted criminally according to the Indian law. He evidently revelled in and gloated over his lacerated and mangled victim; but he so elaborated the dismal picture he drew of the "too-awful" credulity and wickedness of the "heathen," that his audience gave signs of collapsing under the weight of his do efat crusade.

But the climax of this man's audacity and reckless conduct would surpass belief, but that it was witnessed by hundreds who were present in that Hall. I tremble to write it, as I shuddered while listening to it. He exhibited a large engraving which represented the sacred resting-place of the massacred Europeans at Cawnpore! His profanity and his callousness in holding it up, before an excited political audience to their vulgar gaze, will receive, as it will deserve, the execration of the civilised world! That solemn enclosure was profaned by his unholy touch—as far as he could in appearance defile and degrade it. His profanity was extended to the reading of the pathetic inscription, which was calculated to demoralize the thoughts and incite to frenzy the audience he addressed. I left the Hall dismayed, overcome with grief and distress.

And this, we are to understand, is a Christian manifestation of love to the heathen world! How it will be regarded there, I tremble to think. I wish that the Angel Gabriel could descend, and with a tear blot it out! But my calumniated fellow-subjects of glorious Ind—who have come down from the ages with a glorious literature and philosophy—let me prevail upon you to possess your souls in patience, and still longer to exercise that noble virtue which is pre-eminent in your character, and exhaustless under cruelest suffering and revolting calumny. Still hold on your calm and tranquil way, and you shall see that this latest exhibition of ferocity and outrage shall work out for you greater benefits and more extended blessings than are now contemplated. I promise you, that this protest of mine shall, as far as I can secure it, reach the gracious hands of your and our beloved Rani of England; and if it does, I assure you it will grieve her heart, and I doubt not anger it too, when she reflects upon the scandalous contempt which the hardened speaker above-named has cast upon her loving and bountiful Proclamation to the people of India.

We thank Mr. Mull for the enthusiastic interest he takes in the dumb millions of India.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Although I am no friend of yours, as you may have perceived from my attacks upon you anent the National Fund I cannot but feel heartily grateful to you for your boldly speaking out the feeling of the whole nation on the subject of the cursed *concordat*. His Excellency the Viceroy has candidly confessed that he has been obliged to accord his sanction to it on account of the violence of feeling displayed by the Anglo-Indians and the general impression on the native mind is that the Government has been browbeaten and that had Lord Ripon been less simple-minded than he is, he could have perceived that the feeling displayed by the Anglo-Indian community was far from genuine. I give the latter credit for acting out their parts successfully, but am extremely sorry that the Government could not distinguish between feigned and real feelings. The wonder is that the Government seems to believe that the Anglo-Indians would have never submitted to be tried by natives, even if the law had compelled them to do so.

If a handful of planters and a few residents of the 3 Presidency Towns which only contain non-official Europeans raised a standard of revolt, certainly the Government could have easily crushed it. . . . . .

If the object of the Government is to throw oil over troubled waters by this *concordat* it will miserably fail in its purpose.

The natives will now feel more sure that the Anglo-Indians are generally averse to their advancement and hate them and will naturally return hatred for hatred.

As to the "prestige" to be saved by the practical immunity of the European offender secured by the concordat it cannot last long. When the natives will see that law cannot reach the chartered offenders they will gradually learn to help themselves.

THE REVUE INTERNATIONAL OF FLORENCE contains an interesting essay, by Professor MaxMuller, on "Un Savant Indien," Raja Rammohun Roy. It is a translation into French from the unpublished text of a discourse delivered at the Bristol Museum on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the death of the reformer. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

IN VIEW of the many big officials mixing from time to time in missionary matters—some very recent—the following extract from a letter from Lord Elgin to Sir Charles Wood, *dated, Roorkee, March 19, 1863,* will, we have no doubt, prove interesting to our readers. The last sentence is worthy of special notice:—

The religious question is, no doubt, a very difficult one; and I am glad that you approved of the course which I took with reference to the great missionary gathering at Lahore. I spoke to Sir R. M.—on the subject when I met him at Delhi. He seemed to think that it had done more harm than good to the missionary cause, as the presence of high officials was sure to raise suspicions in the minds of the natives. I told him that as regarded the acts of officials in such matters, my opinion was this:—If an official says to me, I think that I may, with perfect propriety in my character of official do so and so, or take such or such a part in furtherance of an object which I believe to be right, I am quite ready to meet him on this ground, and to join issue with him if I differ from him on the particular point raised. But if he says to me, I know that it would be wrong in me to do this as an official, but I do it in my private character, I can have no discussion with him; because I deny that it is possible to establish any such distinction in the East, and I am inclined to distrust either the honesty or the intelligence of the man who proposes to act upon it.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSIONERS, whose duty it has been to see that the products of that colony were properly represented at Calcutta, met in Sydney about a month ago, and placed on record their opinion that it is desirable to expand and develop local trade with India, and that all the colonies in the South Seas should co-operate to secure this end. It was recognised that the chief difficulty lies in the want of regular steam communication between India and Australia; and it was suggested that the only way to overcome this would be the establishment of a monthly line of steamers starting from Calcutta, and calling at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane and returning by way of Torres Straits. It is evident that Australia is in right earnest.

MR. GEORGE MULLER, well known as the founder of the Bristol Orphanages, is with his wife in our midst and is the guest of Mr. Robinson Souttar. As readers of his "Narrative" know, Mr. Muller, says a contemporary, was more than merely wicked as a young man in his native town in Prussia. But he was very remarkably reformed, and removing to England, opened a house for destitute orphans at Bristol, in a small and modest way, about fifty years ago. He started with the resolution to trust to prayer alone for the means of providing for his charge, and he has adhered to that resolution with a stedfastness probably without parallel in the history of Christendom. The orphanage now embraces five large houses with about two thousand orphan children, and the annual cost of maintaining it amounts to upwards of £25,000. The institution has no endowment but is maintained solely by subscriptions.

THE GRANT IN-AID from the Government of India to the United Service Institution of India has recently been increased from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 3,000 a year. On what ground is this aid given?

REGARDING the opium markets the China papers say:—"A quiet tone has characterised the inquiry for Bengal drug in the Hongkong opium market during the last fortnight, and rates have given way owing to heavy stocks and an advance in exchange. Malwa has been in fair request, but the business done in Persian has been trifling. The market at Shanghai has remained quiet during the fortnight owing to the tightness of money, and rates have again declined."

THE INCREASE which has taken place in the strength of the Volunteer forces in India during the past ten years, is considerable and worthy of notice. In the year 1874-75 the number of Volunteers were 3,620, the estimated cost being Rs. 1,45,000 per annum. For the coming year the entire forces are estimated at 12,000 men, at a cost to the State of Rs. 6,15,000. This sum is exclusive of the value of arms and ammunition, which are supplied by the Government without payment. There is not a single Indian admitted into the Volunteer force except the Eurasians and the Parsis in Bombay.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that a native gentleman will succeed the Native Director of Public Instruction, Berar. It is stated that Mr. Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, B.A., Educational Inspector, Berar, is to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in that Province, during the absence, on furlough, of Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.

A LONDON PAPER publishes a telegram from Teheran, stating that Sirdar Ayub Khan left that place on the 16th December, accompanied by some 350 followers most of them in a state of great destitution. A good many had been obliged to sell their horses and arms before leaving. The Sirdar, as already stated, went in the direction of Meshed; but no news has yet been received of his arrival there.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

IN REPLY to an enquiry which was made in October last, the Government of India have decided that bird-shot shall not be regarded as ammunition for the purposes of either the Arms Act or the Tariff Act. For the purposes of the latter Act, it should be classed under the head of 'metals.'

IT IS PROBABLE, says the Allahabad paper, that one of the features of the Calcutta winter season will be missed this year, in the absence of the annual Trades dinner. The omission is, however, our contemporary thinks, not without an occasional precedent. Perhaps for the moment the observance will be best honoured in the breach.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, sanctions an expenditure by the Port Commissioners under revised estimates of the sum of Rs. 5,75,030 for the construction of warehouses at Nos. 1 and 3 Jetties. His Honour also sanctions the outlay of Rs. 10,95,370 under an estimate submitted by the Port Commissioners on 6th January, 1882 for the construction of a tea warehouse at Armenian Ghat for the storage of samples, sale, and shipment of tea. We repeat the construction of these warehouses o a breach of the pledge given by Lord Dalhousie tis the proprietors of Strand Bank lands.

THE CAUSE of the withdrawal of the Bengal nominees from Agricultural scholarships is thus given by a contemporary: "An impression having lately got abroad amongst native graduates to the effect that there are no good prospects in this country for the native agricultural students who have passed a successful career in the Royal College at Cirencester, Babus Debendranath Mookerjea, M. A., and Phonibhuson Bose, M.A., who have recently been selected for the agricultural scholarship for the current year, are said to have declined to accept the said scholarship, and to have refunded to Government the advances made to them to enable them to proceed to England." We confess there is much truth in this. The encouragement given to Mr. Ambicachurn Sen, the first Indian Cirencester scholar, is by no means very satisfactory.

FEMALE MEDICAL TRAINING is steadily advancing in Madras. In the Madras Medical College there are thirteen female students. In the M. B. class there is one East Indian; in the L. M. class one East Indian and one Hindu; in the second L. M. class four East Indians, two native Christians, and one European; and in the Chemistry class three East Indians. The success of Mrs. Scharlieb has, the *Madras Mail* is assured, given a stimulus to the good cause. In Calcutta a small beginning has been made.

IT IS THOUGHT probable that British Burma will soon be able to supply its own gunny-bags for its enormous rice export, instead of being dependent, as hitherto, upon India. Several samples of jute sent to Calcutta have been favourably reported on, although most of the specimens had been too long soaked. Special efforts are being made, by increasing the terms of exemption from revenue on the newly-reclaimed Maoobin Island, to induce cultivators taking up land to grow jute as well as tobacco.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON presided at the last convocation of the Bombay University. In his address he expressed his approbation of a proposal to confer additional educational privileges upon women. He made passing reference to the Ilbert Bill controversy, which, he said, was the greatest political difficulty they had had for many years. The University, however, had the privilege of sitting above the waves of faction. There were some among them who had probably taken part in the controversy of the passed year; but they had never sought to carry it into their academical life. It occurred to him that they had in such an institution as that a healing element which

might go far to soothe the feelings which political controversy had raised.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received the following letter from an Assam Correspondent:—

The following incident will show how the jury system will work in the Mofussil. The Local Board of Tezpore is composed of 7 Teaplanters, 5 Mouzadars (underlings of the Deputy Commissioner) and 2 or 3 non-official natives. The Tea-planters and the Deputy Commissioner wanted to enlarge their chapel, and required about 1,800 rupees for the purpose. They (about 60 or 70 in number) subscribed about 800 rupees, from amongst themselves. The Tea-planters and the Deputy Commissioner, who is the official chairman, followed by the sycophantic Mouzadars, have by a resolution appropriated 1,000 rupees of the local Board money for the purpose of extending their chapel.

I leave the moral to Government and to your readers to contemplate.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S ELBOW,
Tezpore.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Doulutgunge in the Nuddea District:—

The people of this village are suffering for a long time from water scarcity owing to the absence of a good tank. The river is almost dry; it scarcely contains knee-deep water and even that is muddy and filthy. This scarcity of water is the source of malarious fever and cholera which are depopulating the place. The poor villagers have collected a sum of money to cover the cost of a tank but unfortunately they cannot dig one for want of land. The site they have chosen is the property of several zemindars who do not agree among themselves to sell it. Should not the Government interfere in such a case to obtain the required site?

WE HAVE received a copy of a letter which the inhabitants of the village of Digaputty under the Police Station of Jangeeparah Kristonuggur in the Hooghly District have addressed the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore. They complain bitterly of the inconvenience and hardships they are subjected to in consequence of want of roads. They say that there is not a single road leading to their village from the Jugutbullubpore main road—the old one is quite out of repairs and utterly impassable. In the rainy season it is full of ruts and holes, even the village chowkydar cannot go his rounds at night for want of a safe communication. The village wants other roads but it has not one good road. The Road Cess Act has been in operation there for the last ten years, but not a pice has been laid out in opening roads therein.

WE HAVE received a Prospectus from the Crossley Telephone Company Limited setting forth the terms on which this Exchange and Private line will execute orders. For Exchange lines to Merchants, Brokers, Agents, lawyers and the like they will charge Rs. 150 per annum and to members of the Trades' Association, Surgeons, Shopkeepers, Hotels, Boarding and Private House-keepers, native merchants and the like the charge will be Rs. 100 per annum. For private lines within the limits of the Calcutta Municipality the charge will be Rs. 150 for lines of one mile and under. When they receive sufficient support they will establish a uniform rule of subscription of Rs. 100 per annum.

WE HAVE received a descriptive account of Dr. C. S. Kali's Improved Paper Permanent working filter of double fitting media with satisfactory cleaning arrangements on best Hygienic principle. This filter has many recommendations and would appear to be more cheap and efficacious than any filter known. Its clearing method is superior to all other filters, its work is rapid and permanent, its reservoir can be cleaned easily, its construction is simple, and its power of purification is great. It is being exhibited in the C. section of the International Exhibition of Calcutta. Its inventor is Babu Chunder Sikhore Kali, a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a *Fortnightly Review* in Bengali which will consist of four forms royal octavo and will be issued from the month of Falgoon next. It will embrace topics on Literature, Arts, Science, Political Economy, Politics, Sociology Belles Lettres, History, Biography, Antiquities &c.

THE FOLLOWING are the prices of rice ruling at some of the district towns in Bengal:

Banknra	...	14 to 20	seers	per rupee.
Jessore, worse rice	...	16 to 17	,,	,,
Dinagepore	...	13 to 18	,,	,,
Sarun common	...	13½ ...	,,	,,
Bhangu'pore	...	12 to 15	,,	,,
Cuttack, common	...	18 to 24	,,	,,
Pooree	...	20 to 33	,,	,,
Purulia	...	21 ...	,,	,,

A LUCKNOW correspondent asks why are the Regimental Messes and Regimental Co-operative Societies and Regimental coffee shops allowed to trade free of all incumberances in the shape of taxes &c., among the Civil and Military men at every station all over India, while the merchants who pay to Government lots of money in the shape of duty and taxes have scarcely left any opening for their business. A European Regiment for example comes from Umbela to Fyzabad and competes with regular mercantile shops which sell all sorts of stores freely in the station. The circle of their business should either be restricted to military men of the Regiment or they should be made to pay the same taxes and duties as other tradesmen and merchants do.

THE HOME remittance of the Government of India to the end of 19th January current amounts to £13,095,000 balance to be remitted from 20th January to 3rd March 1884 is £3,204,900.

ALL ANGLO-INDIANS are not satisfied with the *concordat*. Here is an account of a meeting held at Sylhet:

Sylhet, 21st *January*.—At a meeting, held at Mertinga, on the 18th instant, there were present, and by proxy, 33 men. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting strongly disapproves of the acceptance of the *concordat* by the Defence Council without reference to the Mofussil, which is principally affected by this measure; that the jury system as it at present exists, is useless for the protection of the European, and will not be accepted, unless it is assimilated to English law; that under Section 309, the Judge can set aside the verdict of Assessors, and if we accept this we are thus practically surrendering our right, for which all along we have been fighting.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR has the following:

We are sorry our friend of the *Hindoo Patriot* resents a few outspoken remarks. There is no man in India for whom personally we cherish higher regard. But the cry of Peace with Dishonour struck us very unpleasantly, and as is our wont, we expressed the fear in so many words that the *Patriot* was mixing up the Rent Bill with the Ilbert Bill. If we erred, our contemporary must correct us—he need not go into sulks and quote Anglo Indian papers against us. This is the worst thing an Indian journal can do against another.

We do not at all object to "outspokenness." But we do object to wanton imputation of motives. The worst part of Indian journalism is that it cannot criticise without imputing or impugning motives. We hope our good brother, whom we really love, is now satisfied that we had not the remotest intention of mixing up the Rent Bill with the Ilbert Bill.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Sir James Gordon has in consequence of ill health resigned the Bengal Civil Service. He did much good work in connection with the restoration of the Mysore Raj. He was a civilian of the old amiable type.

A DISCOVERY of gold has been made at Temorra, which is causing great excitement throughout the colonies. A seven and a half-ounce nugget was found on entirely new ground.

THE COLONY of South Australia has decided to prohibit the export of firearms to the islands in the South Seas. The Government has ordered, from England, three large breech-loading guns and six Nordenfelt guns for defensive purposes.

WE HAVE HAD lying before us for some weeks past Babu Bamapada Mookerjea's "Brief Survey of the Constitution of the Indian Government" in Bengali. This is the first book written in our language on constitutional matters relating to India and ought to be largely read by our reading public. The style throughout is pure, simple and idiomatic. The author's object has been to popularise a very important and useful subject, and in this he has been completely successful. The book is fit to be made a text-book for our schools.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the second part of Charak Sanghita with translation in Bengali by Kabiraj Abinash Chunder Kabiratnya. Charak Sanghita is one of the oldest and most valuable works on the Hindu system of medicine and medical treatment. Kabiraj Abinash Chunder has done a real service to the Hindu Community, by presenting this translation, which is an acquisition to Hindu medical literature of the day. We have gone through certain portions of the work, and we are glad to be able to say that the translation is generally correct and faithful. The style is lucid and popular.

SATURDAY 26TH, JANUARY.

IN ASSAM the Europeans and Natives made a great demonstration in honor of the retiring judge of Cachar, Mr. Muspratt. We are told that Mr. Muspratt's reply was full of feeling. He said he had only done what every Englishman does; that his merits were over-estimated, that his interest for India would not flag. We believe Mr. Muspratt was a Haleyburian.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent:

A departmental survey has at last been made to ascertain the condition of the villages lying on the right bank of the River Damoodar from Sadipur to the head of the well-known branch at Begoosa—a distance of 10 miles. The Jankuly survey was begun in November last and has been very lately finished. It now appears that nearly 50 square miles of land are submerged by the Damoodar floods within the limit above alluded to. The loss to the ryots by these floods may be estimated at an average at Rs. 6,00,000 per annum, thus: Product of one square mile is estimated at Rs. 20,000 and in 50 square miles Rs. 10,00,000. Making allowance for dry years, high lands and small embankments the average loss may be taken at six lakhs. I leave to men in high places to realize to themselves the way in which nearly 45,000 ryots live.

THE TIMES' Calcutta Correspondent has the following notice of the late Town Hall meeting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:

"A great meeting of landholders of Bengal and Behar was held in the Town-hall yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against the Rent Bill. The Maharajah of Durbhangah presided. Hindoos, Mahommedans, and Europeans from all parts of the province attended, and the number of those present is said to have been about 3,000. Letters of apology from the Maharajah of Cuch Behar and Burdwan, and others were read. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, and six resolutions strongly condemning the Bill were passed unanimously."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL makes the following remarks upon the above:

The great political importance of a meeting of 3,000 landholders, or persons otherwise interested in the land, who have come together in Calcutta from all parts of Bengal, to protest against the revolutionary policy of Lord Ripon's Government, is obvious on the face of it; and we would earnestly direct the attention of Lord Kimberley and the home Government to the lesson it teaches.

The Committee that is being formed in London to oppose the Bill may be trusted fairly and dispassionately to put before the English public the actual facts of the case, as illustrated in the recently-published pamphlet of Mr. Roper Lethbridge, of Mr. Fleetwood Pedew, of Mr. Henry Bell, and of other writers. The published opinions of the local officials show clearly enough that the vast weight of official authority is altogether against the Bill; whilest private telegrams that have been received in London, giving further particulars of the meeting of Saturday last, show that every district in the Lieutenant Governorship was fully represented, and that the meeting was absolutely unanimous in angry condemnation of the confiscatory and revolutionary character of the measure, and in demanding its withdrawal. With the solemn pledges of the Permanent Settlement staring them in the face, we cannot believe that the Viceroy's Council will consent to abet the Viceroy in forcing on the country legislation so destructive of all confidence in British faith; and we sincerely hope that the Government will be warned in time, and will spontaneously withdraw from a policy that is condemned alike by public opinion and by every dictate of political morality.

MR. ELLERY, the astronomer at Melbourne, does not agree with the authorities in Europe that the late brilliant sunsets are in any way connected with the volcanic eruption in the Straits of Sunda. His opinion is that they are solely attributable to the prevalence of vapour in the higher regions of the atmosphere, and he does not regard them as uncommon or remarkable from a scientific point of view.

NEWAB DILER JUNG C. S. I., paid a compliment to the members of the Calcutta Press, both European and Native, by inviting them to a dinner on Thursday last. Long live the Newab.!

THERE WERE 246 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th January, of which 6 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 72 from fevers, 32 from bowel complaints, 8 from accidents and suicide, 36 from pthisis and asthma, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 58. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the death is 14. The average of daily mortality was 35·1.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. The Rent Question in Bengal. By Parbutty Churn Roy B. A. Deputy Collector and Zemindar. 2. Indian Lyrics. By W. T. Webb B. E. S. 3. Observations on the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. Bombay. 4. A Bill further to amend Bengal Act IV of 1873 (Pooree Lodging Houses Act) with annexure. 5. The Phrenological Magazine Vol. VI. No. 16. 6. Title of contents of the Book entitled The science of a new Life. By John Cowen, M. D. 7. Phrenological Journal and Science of Health for November, 1883. 8. A descriptive catalogue of new and standard works in Phrenology, Phyrognomy, 9. Catalogue of works on phrenology, physiognomy, Home Improvement &c. L. N. Fowler, London. 10. Catalogue of Books, Charts, Busts &c. of the Calcutta Phrenological Institute, Book depot. 11. Prospectus of the Revived Calcutta Phrenological Society. 12. The Regenerator of Aryavarta Vol. II. No. 3. 13. Second Annual Report of the West Dacca Hitkari Sobha Nos. 1289-90 B. E. 14. Bharutendu. Vol. I. No. 20. 15. Calendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay and Collection of Time Tables for January 1884.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, January 19.—General Gordon, who has withdrawn his resignation, started last night, accompanied by Colonel Stewart, on a special mission for Egypt on his way to Saukim or Khartoum. Before starting he had an interview with several Ministers, and with the Duke of Cambridge.

20.—General "Chinese" Gordon has accepted the mission to Egypt on condition that he will be held responsible only to the British Government.

22.—Colonel Holmes, Liberal member for Paisley, has resigned his seat.

23.—Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Chelsea, yesterday, said that General Gordon will carry out the policy of evacuation in Egypt, and that he acts under the orders of Sir Evelyn Baring. Sir Charles also stated that the Red Sea coast will be retained. The announcement of the death of Earl Grosvenor has just been published.

24.—News from Madagascar stated that, at the recent coronation of the new Queen her Majesty's Premier declared explicitly that the Malagasy Government would not yield one inch of territory to the French.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

Cairo, January 23.—The Egyptian troops at Khartoum and Suakim are becoming better affected and disciplined. Operations for the relief of Tokar and Sinkat will be undertaken immediately.

Paris, January 23.—Further reinforcements for Tonquin will start immediately. An attack on Bacninh is not expected until their arrival there at the commencement of March.

24.—General Gordon arrived here this evening, and will proceed unescorted to Khartoum, via Korosko, which is the only road left open.

Aden, January 24.—The *Venetia* with the outward English mails of the 11th instant left here for Bombay at four this afternoon, and the *Deccan* for Colombo and Calcutta at five.

Teheran, January 12.—The Persian troops at Meshed have repulsed an attack made upon them by some bands of Merv Turcomans.

Hongkong, January 14.—The French have made a reconnaissance in the direction of Bacninh, and found the enemy assembled in strong force.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1884.

THE ILBERT BILL HAS PASSED!

THE deed is done. The Ilbert Bill is now a *fait acc mpli.* His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to it, and it is published in last Saturday's *Gazette.* We gave last week the report of the Select Committee, which shews in what form the Bill has been recast. The *concordat* has been carried out to the letter. Mr. Evans took special care at last Friday's sitting of the Viceregal Council to inform the Council and the public at large that the Government was alone responsible for the arrangement made, that if the new system should prove unworkable, the Government must take the responsibility for it, and that he and his friends had assented to it solely for the sake of peace. No one in Council contradicted him on this point.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga moved an amendment for the extension of jury trial to natives in all sessions cases, giving the defendant the option of claiming a jury. The object of this amendment has been somewhat misunderstood by some of our contemporaries. One of them thought that the Maharaja had been put up by Government, which wished to "wriggle out" of the *concordat* if it could. Nothing of the kind. If any thing the Government was rather embarrassed by the motion. The amendment was the Maharaja's own idea. His native colleagues, seeing how little chance there was for the amendment, when the Government would not accept it, did not think it expedient to make any motion on the subject, but the Maharaja thought that the discussion of the subject in Council would be a positive advantage, even if the Government did not support the motion. And in this the Maharaja was right. The feeling of the Native Community on the subject, it was well, was put on record. After the expression of opinion from His Excellency the Viceroy that if the Council were driven to a division, the members of Government, would be compelled to vote against the motion, though the Government could not come to any decision on the merits of the question without consulting the Local Governments, the Maharaja intimated his readiness to withdraw his motion. Accordingly the amendment was not pressed. The Bill was passed without a hitch.

We have written so much on the subject that to say more would be to slay the thrice-slain. We stick to the opinion which we have over and over expressed in these columns that the game has not been worth the candle. If the Government was not strong enough to carry out its programme, it should not have raised the question at all. The course of affairs was running smoothly enough; the feeling between the Europeans and the Natives was one of friendliness and cordiality, and the cause of good government has by no means gained by disturbing it. We do not blame Lord Ripon for this untoward result. His Lordship was new to the country and could not be expected to gauge the feeling of his countrymen residing in India on the subject. We are convinced that if the Government had acted with due discretion and tact, there would have been no rupture or disturbance of feeling among the Anglo-Indians. We have been assured by more than one Anglo-Indian gentleman of intelligence and position that if the Bill had been confined to Sir Ashley Eden's proposals, the present Bill traverses a much narrower area, there would have been no opposition and no complications such as have now been created by the concession of jury trial to European British subjects in all criminal cases. In fact we think that if Sir Ashley Eden had been here, he would have been able to carry the whole European community with him on the subject without creating any scandal. It was the manner of launching the Bill, which provoked the European community, and once the ball was set a-going, it could not be stopped. But for all this we repeat we do not hold Lord Ripon personally responsible. The blame rests with his advisers.

The main principle of the Bill, though within very narrow limits, has been affirmed, and this is a decided gain. But as we shewed in a previous issue in balancing the profit and loss account the losses far preponderate over profit. A sentiment is satisfied by vesting one or two Native Civilians for the present with jurisdiction over European British subjects, but the interests of justice we fear are put in jeopardy under the new system. It is because we honestly believe that the new jury system will prove unworkable, and thus not only give immunity to British-born offenders but also subject poor Native complainants to serious hardship and inconvenience, we are constrained to oppose the *concordat.* Need we say that the manner in which the *concordat* has been brought about has thrown the country half a century back.

But it is useless to cry over spilt milk. What is done is done and cannot be recalled. It should now be the duty of our countrymen to carefully watch the working of the new system, and to bring to the notice of Government every case of failure of justice. They should also press the Government to carry out the reforms which it has openly promised, we mean the separation of the executive and judicial services, and the extension of the jury system to natives in all Sessions cases. Wait, watch, work, and agitate should be their motto.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL IN ENGLAND.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following London telegram received by the *Englishman*:

London January 22.—A most successful meeting, in opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was held to-day, at Limmer's Hotel, in Conduit Street. Mr. C. T. Buckland, late member of the Board of Revenue of Bengal, took the chair. A series of resolutions were passed in condemnation of the Bill. One of these resolutions pledged the committee to oppose the measure by every constitutional means.

The following gentlemen were elected to form the Executive Committee, which was invested with plenary powers to act on behalf of the meeting:—Mr. C. T. Buckland, President; Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E., Honorary Secretary; Sir Henry Ricketts; Sir George Yule; Mr. Ravenshaw, late member of the Board of Revenue of Bengal; Mr. Stewart Reid, ditto; Mr. H. Simson, late Commissioner of Dacca; Mr Lance, late Acting Commissioner; Messrs. Cornell, Ward and Lushington, late Judges in Bengal; Generals Agnew and Douglas; Colonels Clement Brown and Jemmett Brown; Drs. Partridge and Berry White; Messrs. Apcar, Arathoon, Barnes, Chapman, Collingridge, Dacosta, Doyne, Fergusson, Claud Hamilton, Hills, Laurie, Ogilvy, Onslow, Roberts, Sanderson, and Thoms.

The above Committee represents varied official experience of India now centred in London. Mr. C. T. Buckland, the President of the Committee, was a well-informed revenue officer of Bengal, and was until lately a member of the Bengal Board of Revenue. Mr. Lethbridge is the late Press Commissioner; possessed of an enquiring mind he studied the Bengal Rent question whilst employed in the districts. Sir Henry Ricketts' name ought to be a tower of strength to the Committee. He was one of the few fiscal officers, who was well acquainted with the agrarian condition of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. He was also one of the authors of Act X of 1859. He was a friend of the ryot, and when a man of his experience and character condemns the Tenancy Bill, it may be easily imagined how revolutionary and one-sided it is. Sir George Yule was one of the foremost Commissioners of Bengal, and also a member of the Supreme Council. Mr. Ravenshaw was for many years Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and afterwards Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and also officiated for some time as a member of the Board of Revenue. His revenue knowledge was extensive. Mr. Reid was a member of the North-West Board of Revenue. Mr. Simpson, late Commissioner of Dacca, thoroughly understands Eastern Bengal. Mr. Lane, (not Mr. Lance,) was for many years Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and also for some time a Commissioner of Revenue. Mr. Cornell, one of the first competition-wallahs, had a high reputation as a Judge. Messrs. Ward and Lushington were also Judges. Generals Agnew and Douglas and Colonels Clement and Jemmett Brown were distinguished military officers and had seen many parts of the country. Messrs. Apcar, Arathoon, and Barnes are themselves landed proprietors. Mr. Dacosta is well known for his thorough acquaintance with the revenue system of the country, and has written a good deal about it. Messrs. Doyne, Fergusson, Claud Hamilton, Hills, Lawrie, Ogilvy, Onslow, Roberts, Sanderson and Thoms are well known representatives of the legal and mercantile professions.

The constitution of this Committee is highly satisfactory. The opinion of such a Committee cannot but carry the highest weight. It is enough for the public to know that such able, experienced, and distinguished men as compose the London Committee condemn the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Most of them have no personal interest in the question, and their opinion is therefore the more valuable. They have combined to oppose the measure, because they take a lively interest in the welfare of the people of India, and because they are honestly convinced that the Bill is of a confiscatory and revolutionary character. Surely they are not the men to join any movement, which would do wrong to the millions. Many of them had spent their official life in India in fighting the battles of the poor dumb ryot, and yet they have come forward to condemn the Bill, not because they now sympathize with the ryot less than before but because they find that an overzealous and radical Government, which is too ready to benefit the ryot at the expense of the zemindar, have unscrupulously set aside the plighted faith of the State and the Sovereign, the laws and regulations of a century's standing, the ordinary canons of *meum* and *teum*, and the dictates of equity and justice in order to pursue their pet theories of rights of property. We repeat the consensus of opinion of such men against the Bill is a most emphatic condemnation of it. It is observable that they have not come forward from any party motives. They do not all belong to the Conservative party. They are representatives of English political parties of different shades and hues, and yet they have sunk all differences of political opinion in order to make a common cause on the subject.

The formation of this London Committee we confess holds out some flickering ray of hope for the zemindars of Bengal. The Bengal Government here is dead set against them. The Government of India has fathered the Bill now before the Council, and its members as a matter of course are pledged to it. The Government of Bengal goes much beyond the Bill, and the zemindars ought to know that if the Bill in its amended form be worse than in its original form, they must thank the Lieutenant-Governor and his Revenue Secretary Mr. McDonnell. His Honor lately asked in Council whether as far as Bengal was concerned the Queen's Proclamation was not being carried out with fidelity. May we ask in return whether to rob Peter to pay Paul, to scatter to the wind the Permanent Settlement Regulations as matters of antiquarian interest and not of any binding character, to confiscate rights which have grown under a century of British rule, not to speak of anterior laws and practice, and to reduce the ancient landed gentry to a dead level is the best way to give effect to the Royal Mandate. We do however hope that the conscience of the British nation will protest against this unrighteous policy. The formation of the London Committee we have noticed above gives a new pledge of the sympathy of the retired Anglo-Indians with the landed classes of Bengal, for which they cannot feel too grateful to them.

THE BATWARA BILL.

HAS legislative tinkering become the fashion of the day, and has Mr. Dampier, one of the most

sedate men in the service, fallen a victim to the fashionable disease ? We cannot understand what has led him to tinker the Partition Act ? The original Bill limiting partition of estates to Rs. 10 of Government revenue, has been withdrawn, and a new Bill has been proposed prohibiting the partition of estates, the annual revenue of which will not exceed Rs. 20. Now, such a Bill is opposed to the essence of the Permanent Settlement. We are glad to observe that the Hon'ble Harbans Sahai has made a manly stand against this attempt to tamper with the Settlement. It is owing to his vigorous opposition that the original Bill has been withdrawn, and we are glad to observe that he is equally opposed to the present Bill. In his dissent as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill he writes:

1. The Legislature of 1876 enacted that every sharer in a joint undivided estate who paid Government revenue more than a rupee could have his share partitioned under the Batwara Law, and also one who paid less than a rupee, provided he agreed to redeem the revenue for which his separate estate would be liable by payment of such sum as may be fixed by the Government.

Whilst the Legislature of 1884, with all its profession to legislate on liberal and enlightened principle, proposes to deprive the proprietors of the estate paying Government revenue not exceeding Rs. 20 of their vested rights to have their shares separated under the Partition Act.

This is surely a retrograde move. The right to have separation of liability for land revenue from those of others regarding one's share is not a nominal but a real one, and as an illustration of the advantages of the separate liability and great risk and danger under the joint liability, I may mention that lately very valuable entire estates have been sold for nominal value in Shahabad, on account of default of a few sharers in payment of the road cess due from them, and thus innocent co-partners who had already paid up their dues have lost their property for no fault or latches of their own, but simply on account of joint liability rules.

2. The imperfect Batwara of the petty estates only will be made over to the already overworked civil courts, whilst the perfect partition of the bigger estates will be carried on as heretofore by the revenue authorities, thus entailing the necessity of a double staff of ameens, &c.

3. There will be this anomaly and inconsistency in the Batwara Law that a one-anna sharer in a joint estate, the annual Government revenue of which is twenty-one rupees, will be entitled to have his share completely partitioned under the Batwara Law; whilst a fifteen annas sharer in an estate paying twenty rupees to Government as revenue annually will be denied that right, though the amount of the Government revenue value and the gross produce of the latter share are much larger than those of the former. Further, though a sharer in the former estate paying an infinitesimal amount of Government revenue of less than a rupee, will be entitled to have his share separated under the Partition Act on his agreeing to redeem the revenue payable for his share; no sharer in the latter estate, whatever the amount of Government revenue payable by him may be, will have the right to redeem the revenue of his share and separate his interest under the provisions of the Partition Act To make the provisions of the sections 10, 10*a*, and 11 consistent with each other, I think, in case the principle of the new Bill is approved of, it will be necessary in section 11, after the word estate to add the following words "which is liable for an amount of an annual land revenue exceeding Rs. 20."

4. No facts and figures have been placed before the Legislative Council to justify such a measure, which is, in my humble opinion, based on unequitable, illiberal, and unsound principle on the ground of administrative convenience or necessity.

Now, what is the history of legislation on the subject ? Section 10, Regulation I of 1793, provides " that it is also essential that a notification should be made of the principles upon which the fixed assessment should be apportioned on the several divisions of it (an estate) ; otherwise, from the want of a declared rule for estimating proportion of the fixed jumma with which the several shares would be chargeable in such cases, the real value of each share would be uncertain, and consequently the benefit expected to result from fixing the public assessment upon the land would be partially obtained." Accordingly rules were framed for apportioning the fixed jumma on portions of estates, in the event of their being transferred at public or private sale, and on shares of estates, divided among the joint proprietors. By Regulation 25 of 1793 provisions were made for the division of a zemindari into two or more distinct estates and the apportionment of the fixed jumma upon the several shares under the superintendence of the Collector. The privilege of separating one's liability for the land revenue from that of his co-partners without any limitation and restriction remained intact till the year 1807, when Regulation 6 was passed, by which it was declared that as considerable loss and inconvenience have been experienced in the collection of public revenue from the too minute sub-divisions of landed property no partition will take place regarding an estate paying Government Revenue less than Rs. 1,000 and that no estate will be created paying Government Revenue less than Rs. 500. This Regulation was, however, repealed by Regulation V. of 1810, and the right of a sharer to have his interest and liability separated, however small his share, was restored. In 1814 Regulation 19 was passed improving and consolidating the Batwara Laws and recognizing the legal right of a shareholder in a joint estate, however small his share, to have his interest and liability separated. This law remained in force till 1876 when Act VIII. of 1876 was passed by the Bengal Council regarding partition of estates. When the Bill of 1876 was introduced by Mr. Reynolds he remarked : " Now the effect of adopting the former of these alternatives would be that a partition, which would result in the formation of an estate with a revenue of less than Rs. 20, would be absolutely prohibited, and in the opinion of the Government of Bengal it was not desirable that such a prohibition should be enforced by law. There might be inconveniences connected with the multiplication of petty estates, but it had always been conceded that landed proprietors had a right to have their estates divided if they chose to demand partition, and that the Government did not consider that that right should be abrogated or denied to them." He further observed " that it was of course an open question whether the inconveniences which would result from the excessive multiplication of small estates ought not to outweigh other considerations, but he trusted that the Council would accept the view taken by the Government that this right was one which the Government was, to a certain degree, pledged to allow to landholders ; that it was a right they had always exercised, and a right which ought not to be taken away. Under the amended Bill any proprietor, however small his share might be would have a right to have his property separately divided." But Mr. Reynolds has now signed a joint report with Mr. Dampier recommending the prohibition of the partition of estates the annual revenue of which shall not exceed Rs. 20.

It will be seen from the above that the proposed Bill will be a direct infringement of the Permanent Settlement Regulations. We are not in favour of infinitessimal sub-division of landed property, but we are of opinion that the best remedy against the evil is a proper system of entails and not the prohibition of the fiscal partition of petty estates.

Mr. BROADLEY ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

MR. A M. Broadley, late of the Bengal Civil Service, who, it will be remembered, defended Arabi and his friends when they were tried on a charge of rebellion, has written an interesting account of the manner in which the defence was conducted. The most important portion of his book is that in which he discusses the Egyptian question and proposes a solution of it. Mr. Broadley shows with conclusive force that it would be the height of unwisdom to restore Egypt to Turkish rule. He points out that Ottoman supremacy has certainly never done, and in all human probability will never do, anything for the good of Egypt ; that it has paralysed her efforts for freedom in the past, and if still powerful and unchecked, will undoubtedly exercise a still more fatal influence in the future; and it is almost impossible to form an adequate conception of the hopeless corruption and anarchy which day by day increasingly pervades every department of the Turkish executive, both at home and abroad. " If one could realize the baneful consequences of Turkish misrule," writes Mr. Broadley, "the state of the adjacent *vali* of Tripoli affords a convenient opportunity of doing so. There we have as the result of half a century of pure and unadulterated Turkish administration only misery, desolation and ruin." Mahomet Ali, the founder of the Egyptian family, clearly realized the pernicious effects of active Turkish interference in the affairs of his country. He was, indeed, so much impressed with this that he sought to sever the connection between Egypt and Turkey at the point of the sword, and he paused only at the command of Europe. Since his time Turkey has only had a nominal suzerainty over Egypt, which is limited to the receipt of a fixed annual tribute. The Sultan's firman of the 8th June 1867 gave the ruler of Egypt the title of Khedive and the power to conclude commercial treaties, grant concessions &c,; and this was confirmed by another firman issued six years afterwards. Some six years later England and France desired the removal of the Khedive Ishmail Pasha, and the object of this measure was the gradual release of Egypt from the ties which united her to Turkey. Mr. Broadley holds that it is the duty of England to save Egypt if she can from the baneful effects of the renewal of Turkish intrigue and the disastrous consequences of any development of Turkish influence beyond the receipt of a stipulated tribute and the existence of a purely nominal sovereignty.

What is, then, to be the future of Egypt ? In answering this question Mr. Broadley wishes that the real character of Egyptian Nationalism should be clearly understood. He asks, was Arabi the leader of a National Party having its roots deep in the hearts of the people throughout the length and breadth of the land ? Was the movement, he added, the spontaneous and genuine outcome of the grievances, wants, and aspirations of the Egyptians ? Was there any possibility of the inhabitants of Egypt trying to walk alone with a fair chance of success ? These questions, Mr. Broadley tells us, have been satisfactorily answered by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace in his recently published book entitled ***Egypt and the Egyptian Question.*** " Never," says Mr Wallace, " since the days of Mohamet Ali, or perhaps from a much earlier date —was there a man in Egypt, who had such a firm hold of the country as Arabi, for he had not only the army and police at his disposal, and consequently was in a position to terrorize to any extent he chose, but he also enjoyed the sympathies of nearly every section of the Native population * * * Arabi did not acquire and preserve his influence by terrorism, for at the commencement, he had no power to injure any one, and during the whole time of his power he never caused a single individual to be beheaded, hanged or shot. If he had gone to the poll with Tewfik, and all corrupt practices had been excluded, he could have obtained the votes of an overwhelming majority of free and independent electors." Mr. Wallace goes much farther and states that the Khedive Tewfik never possessed the faculty of inspiring his subjects with affection or enthusiasm and he decidedly became unpopular when he sided with the foreigners against Arabi. Mr. Wallace supports Mr. Broadley's view that Arabi had all Egypt with him, and that he might have succeeded in establishing a good Government if he had been let alone. There can be no manner of doubt that England is bound to create something like permanent order in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone has declared in emphatic terms that " having gone to Egypt, we are bound to set the Khedive on his legs and to ***give him a fair start.*** To remain one day longer, after our pledges to Europe, would be acting in bad faith." Now, Mr. Broadley holds that if we are to give Egypt a fair start, we must fall back on the National Party. " Arabi and his friends," he observes, " must be allowed to return from Ceylon, and assist us in giving 'a fair start' to Egypt—an undertaking which differs essentially from a mere personal fair start for the Khedive. They would certainly give us no cause to repent our generosity. The conspicuous loyalty they have shown in exile would, I feel sure, be persisted in, nor would the experience of adversity be altogether thrown away. A moral protectorate founded on the sympathies of the Egyptian nation would not, I believe, be less strong than the physical predominance won by superior might in battle, the very existence of which depends, to a

great extent, on the show of force we may maintain in order to keep its memory green in the minds of the vanquished. If English influence in Egypt came thus to rest on a basis of affection and gratitude it might defy at large both Turkish intrigue and the militant animosity of rival powers." Mr. Broadley conclusively shows that the return of the Nationalists would make no sweeping revolution. He thinks that a *modus vivendi* might be established between Arabi and the present Khedive Tewfik Pasha; but he would do away with Tewfik if he and Arabi could not sail in the same boat. He has no hesitation in saying that whether we will it or not, Tewfik is destined sooner or later to drop quietly out of any rational programme for the future of his country; and that as no party can trust him all parties are more or less interested in his downfall. Mr. Broadley is, at the same time, careful to show that the withdrawal of Tewfik does not involve any change in the reigning family, as amongst its princes more than one might be found willing and able to accept its principles which Arabi upheld. It must be remembered that Arabi never sought to overthrow the throne which Mahomet Ali set up. Mr. Broadley remarks that Arabi having no personal ambition would cheerfully work for the common good of Egypt under the guidance of any political superior, who would be faithful to his trust; and that the coming of such a sovereign to power must form part and parcel of the restoration of Egyptian Naturalism. This restoration, Mr. Broadley feels assured, England must sooner or later bring about in order to give Egypt the "fair start" she has promised her. He says:—"The restoration of the Egyptian Naturalists will ever remain as a lasting memorial of political consistency and our promise of giving Egypt a fair start will at last be intelligently fulfilled. A calm review of the events of the year 1883 (be it ever so cursory) shows at once the difference between a 'fair start' for the Khedive, recently set on his legs, and a 'fair start' for Egypt not set on her legs at all. If we went to Egypt with the former intention, we committed something akin to a political crime; if we honestly wished to free Egypt from anarchy we have a fair plea in extenuation." The example of rare political honesty, which England will set by redeeming her promise, cannot fail to strengthen her position in the councils of Europe for all time to come. It will be an act worthy of the most enlightened people on the face of the globe.

THE NORTH-WEST JAILS IN 1882.

THE jails of the North-Western Provinces have of late years taken a high place among the Provinces of India in regard to the efficiency of administration. This was mainly the result of Dr. William Walker's long and very successful administration of the jails of those provinces. The valuable services which he rendered as Inspector-General of Prisons are well known to the public. We consider him the ablest and best jail administrator which India has had for many years. It is a great pity that his services were lost to the Jail Department of the North-Western Provinces in November last, on his promotion to the Surgeon-Generalship of these provinces. He was succeeded by Mr. R. T. Hobart, of the Civil Service, whose report on the condition and management of the jails in the united provinces for 1882 has just been published.

The prison population of the united provinces has been gradually diminishing year by year since it reached its climax in 1878, which, the reader may remember, was a year of severe and widespread famine in those provinces. But still the prison population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is very large in comparison with that of other provinces, being equal almost to that of Bengal and the Punjab put together, and greater than the united jail population of the three provinces, Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces. The daily average number of prisoners in the united provinces during the past year was 25,602 as against 14,801 in Bengal in the same year. Again, it must be borne in mind that the population of Bengal is 66 millions, while that of the united provinces is only 44 millions. The number of prisoners called on to find security under the "Badmashi" Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1882 was 1,819 as compared with 1,839 in the previous year, and the amount of security required and the terms of imprisonment imposed in default of furnishing security were smaller and shorter in 1882 than in 1881. This is satisfactory. But the whole subject of the administration of the "Badmāshi" sections of the Criminal Code demands the careful attention of Sir Alfred Lyall. The practical working of the provisions of the law relating to bad livelihood is often attended with a great deal of hardship and oppression. Sir Ashley Eden vigorously put down the evil in Bengal, and we hope Sir Alfred Lyall will do the same for the united provinces. Dr. Walker year after year brought the subject to the notice of the Local Government; but Sir George Couper gave no heed to his Inspector-General of Prisons' representations. The number of juvenile prisoners was 208, of whom only 16 were girls. It would seem that Sir Alfred Lyall is not disposed to establish a reformatory for juvenile offenders. We do not deny that there is much force in the arguments of Sir Alfred; but an ounce of experience is worth a ton of speculation. The working of the Alipore Reformatory School has been attended with an amount of success, which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founder. The recently published report on the school shows that of the youthful offenders who received the benefit of training in that institution only one has relapsed into crime. Is not this stern fact alone sufficient to show what incalculable good could be done by regular reformatories if they were properly managed? Four life-convicts were released from the Agra Jail during the past year in conformity with a policy similar to that adopted by the Government of India in respect to the release of life-convicts from the Andamans.

We turn next to the offences committed by convicts in jails and the punishments inflicted on them. The Inspector-General points out that the leading features of the year in respect of jail offences and jail punishments are the decreased number of punishments generally; the great falling-off in the number of cases of corporal punishment; and the increased recourse to solitary confinement combined with reduced diet; corporal punishments fell from 3,422 in 1881 to 1562 in 1882 or by more than half; whereas the punishment of solitary confinement combined with reduced diet rose from 1,378 in 1881 to 1,799. "The decrease in the use of corporal punishment," writes Mr. Hobart, "is of course due to the disfavour with which it is regarded by the Supreme Government, and the additional use of solitary confinement with reduced diet is due to the gradual disuse of corporal punishment. I have lately specially reported on this subject, and it will be sufficient to remark here that reduced diet is an insufficient punishment, as prisoners on this diet must be lightly worked. Solitary confinement is generally reported to be moderately efficacious; but next to whipping, solitary confinement combined with reduced diet is regarded as the most efficient punishment. Whipping in many cases is absolutely necessary and no prison could be controlled without recourse to it on occasions. Still, having regard to the fact that punishments all round have much decreased simultaneously with this great fall in whipping, it would not seem that this latter punishment had been as much required before as it was used." The significance of this admission cannot be exaggerated. The Lieutenant-Governor says in plain terms that prison discipline has not suffered through the less frequent use of the cane. In Bengal the punishment of reduced diet is inflicted on Sundays when no work is done. We think this practice should be adopted in all the provinces. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that prisoners cannot stand work and penal diet together. The punishment of reduced diet should not be inflicted on week days, when hard labour is exacted from prisoners. The health of the convicts, as judged by the number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths from all causes, was very good during the year under report, the death-rate being only 2·28 per cent. of average strength against 2·34 per cent. in 1881. Death from fever and bowel complaints decreased, but there was an increase in the mortality from cholera. Of the 18,171 convicts admitted to hospital during the year, no less than 8,215 suffered from intermittent fever. We observe that some jails passed over or close to 100 per cent. of their average population through the hospitals. The Meerut jails, especially the central prison, are notorious for the prevalence of fever, and a Committee sat recently to enquire into the matter. In the latter part of the year under report the new diet scales were introduced. There has not been sufficient time yet to test their efficiency. The Inspector-General observes:—"The system is one which will have to be jealously supervised. By the end of the current year sufficient should be gathered to pronounce authoritatively in the matter. Coming to financial statistics, we notice that there was a decrease of expenditure, owing to the diminution in the prison population. The average cost of rations, rose from Rs. 14-2-0¾ to Rs. 15-6-8¼, and the increase is attributed partly to the rise in the price of grain, and partly to the more generous scale of diet introduced into the latter part of 1882, under the orders of the Supreme Government. The jail manufactures yielded a gross profit of Rs. 2,13,801. We observe that more than 32 per cent. of the jail officials were punished during the year. It appears that over 25 per cent. of these officials in the united provinces vacate their appointments yearly—mostly by dismissal. We are glad to see that in order to remedy this evil and attract a better class of men to the Department, Mr. Hobart has submitted a proposal to Government to raise the pay of the subordinate staff.

IS THE GOVERNMENT A LIBELLER?

IT WAS A painful sense of duty which led us to condemn the action of the Bengal Government in publishing libels against the private character of zemindars through the official *Gazette*. Babu Joykissen Mookerjea was made the victim of this *cacoethes scribendi* of Government. We are glad to observe that this veteran zemindar has not allowed the libel published against him to pass unchallenged. He applied to Government for copies of official reports against him, and the following is the reply of Government:

From,—A. P. MacDonnell Esq.,—Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal. To,—Babu Joykissen Mookerjee—Calcutta, the 13th Decr. 1883.

SIR,—Your letter referring to the allusion made to yourself in para 21 of the Resolution of this Government on the General Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for 1882-83 has been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor, and I am directed to say, in reply, that the paragraph in question is merely a summary of the opinions which the district officers and Commissioners submitted as they are required to do annually for the information of the Government on a subject of importance to the administration.

A copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for his information.

I have the honor to be,—Sir—Your most Obdt. Servt. (Sd.) C. W. Bolton—For Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Following the above letter Babu Joykissen wrote to the Presidency Commissioner, who has returned the following reply:

From,—A. Smith Esquire,—Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

To,—Babu Joykissen Mookerjee—dated Calcutta, 7 Jany. 1884.

Judicial Dep.—General.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, the copies asked cannot be given.

I have the honor to be—Sir,—Your most Obdt. Servant—(Sd.) A. N. Bhuttacharjee. Pesonal Assistant for Offg. Commissioner.

In sending the correspondence to the press for publication Babu Joykissen Mookerjea has addressed the following covering letter:

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following correspondence anent certain remarks made regarding me in the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the last Administration Report of the Presidency Division. When the head of the Local Government assails the character of an individual in a public document upon *exparte* statements without giving him any opportunity of meeting those statements, one has a right to assume that Government has before it evidence of an indubitable character, and evidence which could by no possibility be refuted, before Government acted upon it. The very fact that the head of the Government is beyond the reach of the ordinary remedies open to the aggrieved would lead one to suppose that Government must have been very well fortified with evidence *before it* publicly made remarks damaging to the character of an individual. The conduct of Government in refusing to give me any idea of the information and evidence on which it acted appears to me to be simply inexplicable. It is very hard to be abused and not to know why, but it is harder still to be refused all information which alone could have shown whether the Government takes due care in examining statements and stifling

evi lence before it attacks a man's character or does so on mere hearsay. Was the statement transmitted from officer to officer whithout any enquiry or scrutiny ? Did the report originate with the officers in charge of the two sub-divisions of the Presidency Division in which I or my son hold property, against one of whom my son lately instituted (unsuccessfully) a suit for heavy damages for an alleged unlawful act, and as regards the other his illegal acts in connexion with a case in his court were fully exposed at the instance of my servants ? It is said that the Government of this country is despotism tempered by public opinion. As the Government has refused me information on which it professes to have acted in this matter, I appeal to the tribunal of public opinion to consider whether the Government is justified in casting odium upon a man's private character through the medium of the official gazette, and, when called upon to furnish facts, in declining to give the necessary information.

JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.

Utturpara, January 23, 1884.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjea is quite right in adopting the step he has taken. The conduct of the Government is scandalous. It had deliberately libelled a well-known gentleman, and when called upon for authority, it resorted to a course, which no Government, claiming proper feeling, would or should have taken. Instead of throwing the responsibility upon the poor local officers, it should have either proved the charge or withdrawn it altogether. But what does it do ? It refers the Babu to the Commissioner, who had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. Smith is a new man, and he did not evidently like to be placed in hot water about a matter for which he was not at all responsible. And so he has declined to give the papers. But in what a position is Babu Joykissen placed ? He is libelled in the official *Gazette*, he calls upon the libellor to furnish facts, and his application is summarily rejected. Is this the way we ask to carry on the Government of a nation ? We are sorry to be obliged to put this question to a Ruler, for whom personally we have a high regard. But we have a duty to perform. No personal consideration will induce us to burk the truth, however unpalatable. We have repeatedly said that the present system of vilifying private individuals in the official *Gazette* on the strength of *exparte* official reports is highly objectionable, and we venture to express a hope that Mr. Thompson will see the propriety of putting an end to it.

THE EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY COURT.

I.

IT IS not surprising to find this court unlike other courts of the Calcutta International Exhibition frequented by but few visitors ; to feel interested in a subject one must know at least a little of it, most of the visitors to the Exhibition do not possess even that amount of knowledge of machinery, which might make their visit to the machinary court either interesting or instructive. To supply this general want we purpose to publish brief descriptions of some of the principal exhibits of this court.

The first thing which attracts one's attention after leaving the Calcutta Court by the north door, is a small collection of castings consisting of pipes and pullies from the Burrukur Iron Works exhibited by the Public Works Department ; they are certainly not very fine specimens of their kind, the pipes specially are very rough.

Moving westward we come to some wooden models of Persian wheels and several other simple appliances for lifting water ; these are principally worked by animal power and are not much in use now in countries where the science of engineering is in an advanced stage.

We then come to a magnificent working model of a colliery plant made by Messrs. John Fowler and Co., a well known firm of Agricultural Engineers at Leeds. It consists of a pair of high pressure horizontal reversing engines, which lift the coal as well as work two sets of pumps for raising water from the mine. The engine is supplied with steam from two cornish boilers made of brass and furnished with all necessary mountings. The arrangement for lifting the coal from the pit is so complete that a person who has never seen a colliery can form an accurate idea of it from this model. The coal is raised in trucks running on small cast-iron wheels on a platform as is shown in the model, these trucks are then drawn on rails laid down from the mouth of the pit and tipped in railway waggons placed underneath the platform, when a sufficient number of these latter are thus loaded they are carried away by an engine ; this sort of arrangement does away with a great deal of manual labor required in a more imperfectly arranged plant. The whole model is very neatly done and does the makers great credit.

Moving on towards the western side of the tank we find Messrs. J. Warren and Sons (London) making a good show of pumps, wind-mills, water wheels and other hydraulic machines of different descriptions. Each of their wind-mills is geared to a pump for raising water either for gardening or general irrigation purpose ; wind-mills are very useful where there is a steady wind almost all round the year, as after the machinery is put down the cost of working it is almost nothing, but the great disadvantage of these mills is that one has to depend on something very uncertain. They have also exhibited an overshot water wheel turned by a stream of waterrunning down a wooden-platform, and working in its turn a three-cylinder pump raising water from the tank. The water required to turn the water wheel is here raised on a higher level by a 3 inch centrifugal pump worked by a small vertical engine of 2 horse power ; water-wheels are very useful motors in places such as on Darjeeling Hills where constant falls of water can be had.

A little northward along the western bank of the tank Messrs Pulsometer Engineering Co. of London (Agents Burn and Co. Howrah) have exhibited two of their Pulsometers No. 9 and No. 2 ; the former capable of raising 36,000 and the latter 2,000 gallons of water per hour. Unlike many other classes of pumps Pulsometer requires no separate steam engine or any other motor to work it, but simple steam from the boiler is introduced alternately into the two chambers and so worked that whilst one of the chambers is drawing water from suction pipe the other is forcing it up to the delivery pipe through the air vessel. Pulsometer though not so economical for small lifts as centrifugal pumps, is a very useful pump where it is required to raise water mixed with a large quantity of mud, debris or any other semifluid substance. The water raised by the larger one of the two pulsometers is delivered through a perforated globe and makes a very pretty fountain.

Adjoining the above Messrs. G. P. Witt & Co. have exhibitted a very useful machine for hulling and cleaning rice. It consists of an ordinary corn-grinding mill where the rice is hulled and then cleaned in a set of four cast-iron bowels wherein the rice is put and acted on by iron rams worked by an engine.

We then come to Messrs. H. J. West & Co's. Ice-making machine, this is an ether machine, but before we give any detailed account of this machine it is necessary to describe here the principle of Icemaking and refrigerating machines as several of them we find are exhibited. In order that our general readers may understand we make the description very general and avoid all technical details. When a liquid is vaporised it absorves a certain quantity of heat, which it gives out again on its reconversion to liquid, as this heat is not shown by any increase of temperature in the substance it is called the latent heat of evaporation. This physical property of condensible gases is taken advantage of for cooling and ultimately freezing water in the following manner :—Ether, Amonia, Alchohol or any similar substance whose freezing and boiling points are much lower than those of water is put in a strong iron or copper pipe coiled in a vessel supplied with a constant stream of cold water ; this vessel is called the condenser as gaseous Amonia, ether or any other frigerator mentioned above, is pumped in here at a high pressure and condensed into liquid by contact with surfaces cooled with water. From this coil the liquid passes through a narrow passage which can be regulated by a valve, into another pipe coiled in another vessel containing a liquid—generally brine—which freezes at a much lower temperature than water ; this vessel is called the refrigerator, here the amonia or other frigerating substance being relieved from high pressure begins to vapourise, absorbing heat from the brine with which it is surrounded, the brine in its turn absorbs heat from the water put in flat vessels made of copper or any other metal, which is a good-conductor of heat, and placed inside the refrigerator. The amoniacal or other condisible gas thus formed passes through a pipe to the compression pumps and forced through another pipe into the condenser where it is again liquified and so on. As this cycle of operation continues the water in the refrigerator gets cooler and cooler and ultimately freezes.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy leaves Calcutta this morning at 7-15 A. M., for Hyderabad *via* Madras. His Excellency's departure will be private. His Excellency's mission is big with the fate of the Nizam's dominions.

WE INVITE attention to two memorial meetings which will be held in the course of this week, the first in honor of the late Babu Peary Chand Mitra at the hall of the British Indian Association this afternoon at 4 P. M., and the second in honor of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen at the Town Hall on Wednesday next at 4 P. M.

ALTHOUGH the Lieutenant-Governor is progressing favourably, still we are sorry to learn that his medical attendants advise him to take leave for six months. Accordingly His Honor will take leave for six months from the 9th March next and proceed to England. We wish him speedy and thorough recovery.

THE BE GAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL met on Saturday last at 11 A. M. and did not break up till 2-30 P. M. It considered the Bengal Municipalities' Bill for three hours and a half, but did not advance beyond one section. Bravo !

MR. C. BERNARD will officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Mr. Thompson. He is well known to Bengal as the Chief Secretary to Sir George Campbell. He is a man of great ability, indomitable energy, untiring industry, and thorough decision of character. Time was when the Bengal Civilians resisted him as an intruder into the Bengal Secretariat, but now we believe they will be glad to hail him as their chief.

THE INDIAN MIRROR has received the following special telegram from London, dated the 24th instant :

London, 24th January:—The *Daily News* in a leading article supports the resolutions passed at the public meeting, held in the Calcutta Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th instant.

An influential deputation will wait on Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Ilbert Bill compromise, and in support of the resolutions adopted at the Calcutta meeting. Mr. Gladstone has fixed the 30th instant for receiving the deputation.

A public meeting will also be held in London early in February.

We learn from private advices from London that the India Office is not at all pleased with the *concordat*. But we do not think Lord Kimberley will disturb it.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Krishna Komul Bhattacharjea has been nominated by the Faculty of Law to be Tagore Law Professor for the coming year. Mr. Henderson is bracketted with him. We hear that Babu Krishna Komul Bhattacharjee has obtained 11 votes, and Mr. Henderson 8 votes. Need we say that by confirming the nomination of Babu Krishna Komul the Senate will recognize the merits of a man, who is himself a pride of the Calcutta University.

MADRAS does not seem to be quite comfortable under the rule of Mr. Grant Duff. It is stated that native gentlemen of Madras discuss politics in the Cosmopolitan Club. He had actually called upon the Advocate General to give his opinion as to whether they could not be legally prosecuted for talking sedition in this civilized fashion. The Advocate-General as a matter of course has simply laughed down the matter. We hope Lord Ripon will give Mr. Grant Duff some practical hints in the art of administration.

NEARLY six weeks have elapsed since the Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University has taken place, and yet the results are not out. What are the examiners about ? Their number has been increased, and yet they do not seem to be up to their work. If the present number is not sufficient, why not still more increase it ? There is always a large surplus left from the fee receipts of the Entrance Examination. But it is not only cruel to the boys to keep them in this state of sublime suspense, but it positively inflicts serious hardship upon them, as they have to spend the most valuable part of the year in enforced idleness. The results of the First Arts Examination have been published in an incomplete form.

IF MR. MACAULAY had known what deep dissatisfaction has been caused among the intelligent rate-payers of the Suburbs of Calcutta

by the notice of his motion to incorporate in the Bengal Municipalities' Bill a provision for pensioning off the Vice-Chairman of their Municipality at their expense, he would not, we feel satisfied, have made this proposal. From the communications we have received on the subject they are literally burning with indignation. Mr. Sterndale is by no means popular, and the rate-payers say that it would be a downright robbery of public money if they were compelled to give him pension. They ask whether the best way to popularize the municipal institution is to set the will of the people at naught. Mr. Macaulay is a friend of popular government, and we hope he will take into due consideration the wishes of the people of the Suburbs in this matter. Mr. Sterndale cannot rightly complain, because he did not come in with a bond for pension. He had taken the municipal service with his eyes open.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has done an act of grace for which we cannot sufficiently thank him. The Digaputhia estate has been made over to the Court of Wards under the will of the deceased Raja, and the appointment of manager was a matter of anxiety to his family. The mother of the Raja wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor recommending for appointment Babu Rajkumar Sircar, a bosom friend of the late Raja, himself a zemindar, and a man possessed of considerable zemindari experience, and His Honor has been pleased to comply with her request. By doing this favour His Honor has shewn a delicate tenderness, for which the family will ever remain grateful to him.

NOTHING could be more pleasing than the demonstration made in Madras for the reception of Their Excellencies the Marquis and Machionness of Ripon. We give the following telegraphic account from the *Pioneer* :

A crowded meeting was held last night at Pitcheappah's Hall, one of the largest in Madras, for the purpose of organising arrangements for the reception of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon on their arrival in Madras. Sir T. Madhave Rao occupied the chair. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and all the leading representatives of Madras Native society were present, including the Rajah Gajapathi Rao, Vadri Sidasa Mudaliar, late Judge of Travancore, the Hon'ble Mathuswami Iyer, Judge of the Madras High Court, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, and nearly all the Vakils of the High Court. A letter was read from the Chintadrapett Literary Association, suggesting the distribution of the Viceroy's likeness, and that His Excellency's carriage should be drawn by the people. Resolutions were passed that a suitable reception be given to their Excellencies on landing that an address of welcome be presented, that a public entertainment be given them on a day their Excellencies may be pleased to appoint, that an address setting forth the views and wishes of the Native community in regard to the general administration of the country, be presented to the Viceroy by a deputation appointed for the purpose, and that to give effect to the foregoing resolutions a committee be formed, and public subscriptions be invited.

Doctor Mohideem Sheriff stated that the Mahomedan community quite agreed with the movement contemplated.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Madras. The party faction created on the occasion of the farewell entertainment to Mr. Carmichael has disappeared; both parties co-operating with each other to give their Excellencies a reception of unbounded liberality.

The reception will no doubt be a fitting sequel of the commencement made.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞Examine the bottle, & see it has the Seal, Label, & Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am aquainted with in such uniform combination. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lebel under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

THE ILBERT BILL PASSED.

AT last Friday's sitting of the Vice-regal Council the Ilbert Bill was passed. Mr. Ilbert in presenting the report of the Select Committee made a few remarks. He was followed by Mr. Evans, who declared that the Government was alone responsible for the *concordat*, and that if the system should not work the Government must take the responsibility.

The Honourable the Maharajah of Durbhungah moved, that after Section 2 of the Bill the following Section be inserted :

To Section 269 the following proviso shall be added, namely.

"Provided that in trials before a Court of Session if before the first assessor is appointed, the accused requires to be tried by a jury the trial shall always be by a jury.

Dr. Hunter and Mr. Ameer Ali while sympathizing with the amendment were of opinion that the present time was not opportune and advised the Maharaja not to press his motion.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal supported the motion *in toto*.

Mr. Evans could not accept the amendment unless the Government accepted it.

After a few remarks from Mr. Ilbert His Excellency the Viceroy said :—The question which he has raised is one of great importance, it is one which I readily admit deserves very full and careful consideration; but it would be, in my judgment, impossible for the Government to accept at this, the last stage of the Bill, an amendment which would have so wide a scope as that which has been moved by my hon'ble friend, without having had time to consider the subject in all its bearings, or to consult Local Governments and others whose opinions are to be taken upon a large question of this description. I admit that the fact which the hon'ble gentleman, Mr. Kristo Das Pal, has alluded to, that there appears to be a strong feeling in the country in favour of the extension of the jury system, is a matter which of itself deserves our consideration; but to oblige the Government to vote against this motion at this time would be unduly to prejudice the further examination of the subject. After this declaration from the Viceroy the Maharajah of Durbhanga withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ilbert then moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Ameer Ali expressed a hope that steps may be taken by Government for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the hands of the same persons.

The Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal said :—My Lord,—Before the motion is formally put to the vote I ask your Lordship's permission to say a few words. I feel it would be wrong on my part to raise a fresh discussion upon a subject which has already been discussed threadbare, particularly as the Bill has reached a stage when no discussion will avail one way or another. Remembering also the deliberate decision of Government, that the Bill must be based on the lines of the agreement entered into, I could see no room for any substantial amendment which would prove beneficial, and I am confirmed in my opinion by the proceedings of this day. At the same time, in justice to myself, I must candidly confess with due deference, that the provisions of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, as far as I can see are not calculated to remove the apprehensions which I ventured to express on the last occasion. It cannot be denied that, while race-distinction is removed in one direction, that is to say, as regards a very small class of native officers, it is deepened in another direction, that is to say, as regards the native population at large; that the anomaly of jury trial in petty cases—in cases in which jury trial is admitted to be ridiculous—remains all the same, if the District Magistrate, chooses to try such cases; that the cure of the invidiousness of the law will depend on the forbearance of the Magistrate, and the accused—of the Magistrate if he will not try petty cases; and of the accused, if he will not claim a jury in such cases; that the risk of failure of justice, at the hands of a dominant and sympathising jury is not safeguarded in any way, and that the old evils to poor complainants of the transfer of cases to distant Courts almost amounting to a denial of justice, districts where a jury may not be available, will be revived in all their rigours. But I will not prolong a dying controversy by raising fresh objections. Your Lordship was pleased to declare, in winding up the debate on the 7th instant, that a failure of justice, such as I had apprehended would be an intolerable evil; that if your Lordship had anticipated it, you would not have been a party to the arrangement made; and that should failure of justice or other grave evils hereafter arise out of the proposed system, it would be the duty of the Government of the day to apply adequate remedies. I accept this assurance of your Lordship with due submission.

My Lord, if I have correctly gauged the opinion of my countrymen on this subject, there seems to be a deep conviction among them that the fiery ordeal through which they have passed during the last ten months has brought forth no adequate result; that if they have gained some slight advantages on the one hand, they have lost much more on the other; that the sudden and sad turn which this business has taken at the last moment has fallen like a thunderbolt upon them, and filled them with gloom and dismay. But I should not despond. The main principle of this Bill, though within very narrow limits, being affirmed, I fervently hope that it will prove the precursor of more substantial and abiding reforms. At some favourable time hereafter, when the present storm of passionate feelings and race-animosities, it is to be hoped, will have passed away,—when practical experience will have satisfied even the most thorough-going representatives of the domineering class, that native Judges and Magistrates mete out even-handed and uncoloured justice some hopeful mariner, in charge of the vessel of the State, following the signal planted to-day, may steer his course in the same onward path, and give a wider effect to the high hopes and honorable aspirations with which the controversy of the last few months, I am bound to say, has filled the heart of the nation. It is not necessary for me to formulate these hopes and aspirations. Suffice it to say that the nation anxiously looks forward to the establishment of a complete equality in the eye of the law between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, without distinctions of race and religion, to the unconditional extension to her Indian subjects of the same jury trial that has been accorded to her British-born subjects; for it is the bulwark of the liberty of all subjects, to the removal of the present barrier to the admission into the Convenanted Civil Service through the door of competition, and of the stigma which unjustly attaches to the Statutory Civilians, by combining, as I conceive, competition with nomination, and to the development of those solid measures of progress which will raise the native Indians to the level of the European British subjects. The passage of the Bill marks three distinctive and important points,—firstly, that the Queen's Proclamation, the Magna Charta of the people of India, has been vindicated; with a force, emphasis, and earnestness with which it had never before been vindicated; secondly, that a step—albeit a short one, still a well-defined one—has been taken in putting the higher order of Covenanted Officers, both European and native, on a footing of equality which no future Government will dare retrogress; and thirdly, that if my countrymen prove equal to the occasion, the onward policy is sure to advance. We are certainly more concerned with the present than with the future; but man does not live for the present alone. His manhood will not pregress, if he does not think of the future—care for the future—live for the future. Relying on the future, I give my adhesion to the present Bill.

Mr. Evans said :—I understand the settlement was intended to procure peace, and if it stands, well and good. But if as my hon'ble friend, Baboo Kristo Dass Pal, says his countrymen are going to insist that we have conceded this principle in the settlement, as he has very clearly indicated, it is their intention some day or another to attempt to do, and to rip up the settlement, then I say that the principle of law and of natural justice is that the parties go back to the *status quo ante*. If any pilot of the future, instigated by such suggestions as these should be so unwise as to steer the vessel of the state deliberately upon this rock, then, my Lord, most undoubtedly I and the other Europeans will claim this principle of law and natural justice, and we will stand on the *status quo ante* of 1872. God forbid that this should come to pass, but it is necessary for me to say clearly that if it should we will defend our rights.

His Excellency the Viceroy among other things said :—The hon'ble Rai Kristo Das Pal has repeated briefly the same objections which he raised on another occasion to the practical working of the arrangement now made in this Bill. I replied upon that occasion to the remarks which he then made, and as I have seen no reason since then to modify the views which I expressed, I will not take up the time of the Council by repeating what I said on that occasion. The hon'ble gentleman remarked that the long controversy which has existed unhappily now for several months has brought to his countrymen no adequate advantage. From that I must entirely dissent. As I have stated on former occasions, I hold that the results which have been attained—which will be secured by this measure—are results of the highest importance to the native community in this country. I then pointed out how the principle upon which this Bill was intended had been maintained, acknowledged, and secured: and I then pointed out how a disqualification, strongly felt by some of the highest native Magistrates and Judges in this country, would be obviously removed; and how the policy which was laid down fifty years ago, and has been steadily pursued since then by successive Governments, was once more vindicated and re-affirmed. I venture to think that these are results of the highest importance to the countrymen of the honourable gentleman; and I also venture to think that though there may be many who are inclined to criticise—and it is very fair that they should do so—the settlement which has been made, the general feeling of the community is not that no result has been attained by this measure, but, on the contrary, that it will vindicate the principle to which they attach the highest importance; and I cannot agree with the honourable gentleman that those who have supported this Bill and policy have *lost under recent* arrangements more than they have gained.

Now I have no more to say. I rejoice that this question is brought to a conclusion, and I trust that that conclusion is one which, when the heat of this controversy has died away, will enable this measure to be worked smoothly. I think that to attain that end was an object well worthy of desire on the part of the Government. We were not prepared—we shall never be prepared—to sacrifice the principles for which we have contended, or those which we believe to be the true principles of English Government in this country. Within the limits of those principles it was our duty to seek for any settlement which could secure a general acquiescence in the arrangements we proposed to make. That object has been attained honestly and faithfully; and if it is honestly and faithfully maintained on both sides, then I venture to say that the arrangement made is one consistent with the honour of the Government and the advantage of the country.

The Bill was then passed.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 26th January, 1884.

Since the commencement of the present year, there has hardly been any interesting change in the condition of our commerce to characterise it from that of the past. Want of animation continues to prevail over the various markets restricting operations within narrow limits.

Piece-Goods have since last three weeks experienced some enquiry chiefly in Grey Shirtings from 6 to 8 lbs even at advanced rates of 3 to 4 annas, whilst white goods remain much the same as before in consequence of absence of demand from the upper provinces.

Yarns.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market.

Exports—Indigo.—Four public sales have been held during the week. Among 3830 chests all found buyers except about 200; prices have been steady as before—up to date about 147,500 maunds are put out of the market and the season's operations will soon come to a close.

Tea.—During the past fortnight 24,556 packages were sold. The market continued steady and prices tending upwards with a brisk demand.

Oil-Seeds.—The demand for old Linseed continued throughout the week, but only a few small lots were found at 4-4 to 4-5 per Bazar maund. In new seeds there has been nothing done.

Rape Seeds.—There has been a good enquiry and some business done.

Brown at Rs. 4-1 to 4-3 for March and April delivery.

Jute—Continued supplies without finding sufficient buyers have led to the formation of stocks, which is at present estimated to be about 550,000 including Daorah,—a very large quantity notwithstanding holders are refusing to make any concession in prices, which range 3-7 to 3-13 for Daorah and 3-14 to 4-15 for other descriptions, which are considered high enough to admit of transactions as jute manufactures are difficult to sell.

Rice.—The demand for table sorts having slackened prices have become somewhat easier and the following are the current rates:

Seeta	...	...	4-8 to 4-10
Gross	...	...	3 4 to 3 10

Ballam supplies have been free but not such as last year. There has been a good enquiry for West Indies—prices were well sustained as follows:

New good	..	...	3-1 to 3-5
Moogby 1st quality		...	3-3
Kazla	...	...	1-15 to 2-14

MONETARY.

Money has been in good demand and the rates of interest and discount advanced. The minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on Government securities is 9 per cent. and outside rates are much the same.

Government Securities have been very much unsettled and prices often fluctuated; at the close of the week the following were the rates:

4 per cent.	...	...	95-8
4½ per cent.	...	...	100

In Joint-Stock Shares nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India	11	8	0
J. Anderson Esq., C. S. Bancoorah	13	4	0
M. L. Magnaghten Esq., Nischindpore	15	0	0
Secretary Fyzabad Anjuman Refa,	13	4	0
Sankariddin Trivedi, Purneah	13	4	0
Hony. Secretary Alleppey Reading Room, Cochin	2	4	0
District Eng. Maldah	20	0	0
S. Venkata Varadiengar Esq., Simoga	13	4	0
Secretary Oomraotee City Library	13	4	0
A. R. Grant Esq., Depty. Conservator, Kilimpong	2	0	0
Hon'ble A Shashia Shastree, C. S. I., Padoocota	13	4	0
Honble Rao Shaheb Vishwanath Narayan Mundlik C. S. I., Bombay	13	4	0
W. F. Chrystal Esq., Barranagore	13	4	0
Bangalore Native Library	13	4	0
Coimbatore Public Library	13	4	0
Kurnool Reading Room	6	10	0
Supdt. of works P. W. D., Cooch Behar	2	8	0
T. S. Nursing Row Esq., Chittore	6	10	0
Honble Kumar Boikunt Nath Dey, Bahadoor, Balasore	13	4	0
Babu Annund Nath Roy, Dinagepore	12	0	0
,, Kadar Nath Roy, Saidpore	7	4	0
,, Mutty Lal Bhattacharjea, Busti	3	5	0
,, Okhoy Coomar Bose, Roygunge	10	0	0
,, Mahendanath Mookerjea, Gooptipara	6	10	0
,, Sarodapersad Chatterjee, Banga	6	10	0
,, Amar Nath Das and Annund Shahai, Futtehpore	12	11	0
,, Bishnoo Chunder Moitra, Azamgarh	13	4	0
,, Basunt Coomar Das, Dinagepore	11	1	0
,, Kally Churn Bannerjea, Rewah	1	12	0
,, Ashootosh Goopta, Ranchee	6	10	0
,, Krishna Chunder Das, Chuprah	13	4	0
,, Monmothonath Bose, Magura	10	0	0
,, Kadaressar Roy, Dacca	13	4	0
,, Womes Chunder Roy, Dacca	10	0	0
,, Ashootosh Addy, Chinsurah	13	4	0
,, Rajony Kant Bhattacharjea, Balurghat, Dinagepore	1	8	0
,, Atool Chunder Ghose, Dantoon	13	4	0
,, Gobind Lal Roy, Mohigunge	13	4	0
,, Koonjo Behary Dey, Chandpore	13	4	0
,, Kasob Chunder Mitra, Coochiacole	9	0	0
,, Bhugwan Persad Dutt, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Sen, Burdwan	10	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Mookerjea, Kandi	10	0	0
,, Nobo Coomar Bhattacharjea, Shajadpore	5	0	0
,, Issurnarain Singh, Muzufferpore	10	0	0
,, Wopendra Kishore Banerjea, Budaon	13	4	0
,, Ramsoonder, Gan, Mymensingh	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—23*rd January* 1884.

General—17th Jany—C. C. Quinn, Magte and Colr Sarun, furlough for eight months, from 1st March next, or subsequent date.

18th Jany—Mr. H. Farrer, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Serajgunge, Pubna, leave for two months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr H. J. H. Fasson, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, who reported his return from furlough on 9th instant, is posted to Pubna, and to have charge of the Serjgunge divn of that dist, during absence of Mr. H Farrer.

Mr. Fasson to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr. E N Baker, Asst Magte and Colr, 24 Perghs, to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal from 2nd instant, during absence, on deput, of Mr H M Kisch.

19th Jany—Baboo Grish Chunder Sircar, Sub-Depy Colr, Rungpore, is transfd temply to Julpigoree.

Mr H Mosley, Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, furlough for twenty months, from 1st March next, or subsequent date.

21st Jany—Baboo Khetire Gopal Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Netrokona, Mymensing, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Furreedpore.

This cancels order of 15th instant, transferring Moulvie Syed Mahomed to Furreedpore.

Mr J T Jarbo, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Julpigoree is transfd to the sudder station of Nuddea.

Mr. W B Martin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Goalundo, Furreedpore, furlough for one year, from 1st March next.

Mr. T M Kirkwood, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Moorshedabad, reported his departure from and return to India on 5th Sept, 1882, and 26th Novr, 1883, respectively.

22nd Jany—Baboo Nilmoney Coowar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, leave for two months in extension of leave granted 4th Oct, 1883.

Baboo Syma Kumud Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, is transfd to the Sudder Station of Rungpore.

Baboo Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, leave for two months, from 15th prox.

Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is transfd to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

Baboo Gobindo Mohun Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Champarun, leave for three months, from 20 h ult.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, leave for five weeks, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C A Samuells, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, to act as Magte and Colr of Chittagong, during absence, on deputn, of Mr, G M Currie.

Baboo Kalinath Bose, Depy Magte anp Depy Colr, furlough for one year, from date he made over charge of the Madaripore divn of the Furreedpore dist.

This cancels order of 27th Novr last, transferring Baboo Kalinath Bose to Balasore.

Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, is transfd to the Sudder Station of Balasore.

Mr. G K Lyon, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, is transfd to the Sudder Station of Patna.

Mr. W Grindlay, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, is transfd toSarun, and to have charge of the Sewan sub-divn in that dist.

Police—22nd Jany—Mr. C M Wintle, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of city Patna, temply to be an Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, from 8th Novr last.

Mr. Wintle is also to act, in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 8th Novr last.

Mr. R W Keown, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, temply to be an Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, from 8th Novr last.

Mr. Keown, is also to act, in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 8th Novr last.

Mr. W B Waller, Offg Asst Subdt of Police, Jessore, temply to an Asst Subdt of Police, third grade, from 8th Novr last.

Mr. Waller is also to act, in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 8th Novr last.

Registration—21st Jany—Baboo Dasorathi Banerjee to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Gopalpore (Debra), in Midnapore, vice Baboo Tarachund Mozumdar.

22nd Jany—Syed Tassaduq Hossain Khan to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Behar, in Patna, vice Nawab Zaighomood Dowlah, resigned.

Education—16th Jany—In Supersession of all previous orders, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Palamow School Committee, Lohardugga:—

Ex-officio President.
The Asst Comr of Palamow.
Ex-officio members.
The Munsif of Palamow, the Asst Surg of Palamow.
The Sub-Depy Colr of Palamow.
Ex-officio Member and Secretary.
The Head Master of the Palamow Govt School.
Members:

Baboo Kissen Buksh Rai, Thakurai Janki Proshad Sing, Thakurai Bhagwat Dyal Sing, Baboo Bhuban Mohan Bural, Baboo Isanchandra Kunar, Munshi Adit Pursad, Munshi Randhir Sing, and Mirza Abdul Satar.

19th Jany—Pundit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna C I E, Offg Principal Sanskrit College, leave for three months, from 21st inst.

Baboo Sib Chundra Gui, M A, Lecturer, Sanskrit College, to act as Principal of that institution, during absence of Pundit Mohesa Chundra Nyayaratna, C I E.

Opium—10th Jany—Mr. P J Luard, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Muttra, Benares Agency, privilege leave for six weeks, from 15th prox.

Medical—15th Jany—Baboo Taruck Chundra Chatterjee to be a member of the Committee for the management of charitable dispensary at Jhenida, Jessore, vice Baboo Jogendra Nath Sircar, resigned.

19th Jany—The services of Asst Surg Gunga Gobind Sarkara, House Physician, First Physician's Ward, Medl College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Co.

Asst Surg Kali Krishna Bagchi, a superny at the Presidency, to be House Physician, First Physician's Ward, Medl College Hospital, vice Asst Surg Gunga Gobind Sarkara.

21st Jany—Asst Surg Chunder Mohun Ghose, Teacher of Anatomy, Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg Deno Nath Mitter, First Demonstrator of Anatomy, Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, to act as Teacher of Anatomy of that School in addn to his own duties, during absence of Asst Surg Chunder Mohun Ghose.

Asst Surg Zahiruddin, Teacher of Surgery, Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg Deno Nath Roy, in medl charge of the Seebpore Engineering College, to act as Teacher of Surgery Campbell Medl School, Sealdah, during absence of Asst Surg Zahirudin.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee to be a member of the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Doomka in the Sonthal Perghs.

The following gentlemen to form a Committee for et management of the Charitable Dispensary at Daltongunge in Lohardugga:—

The Asst Supdt of Police, Palamow, the Asst Consvr of Forests, Palamow, the Munsiff of Palamow, and the Sub-Depy Colr, Palamow, Ex-officio Members; Baboo Kissen Buxsh Rai, Thakurai Bhugbat Dyal Sing, Thakurai Jodu Nath Sing, Baboo Ram Churn Sing, Lala Anokhey Lal, Munshi Muksud Ali, and Baboo Bhuban Mohan Bural; the Asst Surg, Palamow, Ex-officio Member and Secy.

22nd Jany—In supersession of order of 8th inst, Asst Surg Kristo Churn Bose, a superny at the Presidency, temply to have medical charge of the estabmt attached to the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway.

Asst Surg Taruck Nath Gangooly, in medl charge of the Buxar Central Jail and of the Buxar Divn of Shahabad, leave for two months, from 14th prox, or subsequent date.

Asst Surg Umesh Chunder Sen, a superny at Buxar, to have medl charge of the Buxar Central Railway and of the Buxar Divn of Shahabad, during absence of Asst Surg Taruck Nath Gangooly.

In supersession of order of 15th inst, Dr. K D Ghose, Offg Civil Medl Officer, Bankoora, to be Civil Medl Officer of Khoolna.

Municipal—17th Jany—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Buxar Municipality, in Shahabad, of Munshi Hardhyan Sinha to be their Vice-Chairman.

Baboo Gopal Chuder Ganguly to be a Comr of the Bali Municipality in Howrah, vice Baboo Jagat Chunder Banerjee resigned.

Advertisements.

WANTED a Head Master for the Gorolgacha Anglo-Vernacular School. A First Art passed is preferred.—Apply to N. G. N. care of Printer.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THE
CHESS TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.
Have made arrangements to commence play
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY THE 1ST FEBRUARY,
BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

They guarantee six prizes of the following value:—1st prize, Rs. 200; 2nd prize, Rs. 120; 3rd prize, Rs. 80; 4th prize, Rs. 60; 5th prize, Rs. 50; 6th prize, Rs. 40.

Intending competitors should send in their names to H. L. Harrison, Esq., 29, Theatre Road, not later than Wednesday, the 30th January. Entrance fee one gold mohur.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA: WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Piece Work.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to the 28th current for executing repairs of Superintendent's residence at Tallah.

Rupees one hundred earnest money to accompay each tender which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Copies of specification and other information may be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.
Engineer to the Corporation.

CACUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Notice.

On and from 1st February a steamer will ply between Diamond Harbour, Kookreehati and Gewonkhally in connection with the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway trains No. 5 down and 8 up carrying passengers and their luggages. For further particulars See Time Table.

Calcutta the 25th January 1884. } R. G. MOOKERJEE, *Manager.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

This above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

NOTICE.

In compliance with a request made to them the Committee of the British Indian Association hereby convene a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Babu Peary Chand Mitra to be held at the Hall of the British Indian Association, 18, British Indian Street, on Monday, the 28th January 1884, at 4 P. M, for the the purpose of considering the propriety of perpetuating the memory of the deceased in a suitable manner.

KRISTODAS PAL,
Secretary, British Indian Association.

WANTED

A second clerk for the office of the Executive Engineer Chittagong Division on a salary of Rupees 40 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) W. CONNAN C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Chittagong Division.

Chittagong, the 21st January, 1884.

ANY ONE

Will be supplied free by post 10 copies of Illustrated Sheet Almanack for 1884, on applying to A. C. Mookerjie, Publisher, No. 22, Old Boytakhana 2nd Lane, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 14th January 1884.

To

H. W. I. WOOD, Esq.,
SHERIFF, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, have the honor to request you will be good enough to convene at an early date a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

Nirpendra Bhup.	Shama Churn Dey.
Komul Krishna.	Mahendra Lal Sircar.
Harendra Krishna.	E. Lafont, S. J.
Dilar Jung.	Kali Charan Banerjee.
Rajendra Lala Mitra.	Baikhuntha Natha Basu.
Govindro Deb, for Raja Rajendro Narain Deb, Bahadoor.	S. E. J. Clarke.
	Debendra Narain Roy.
Mahomed Yusoof.	J. M. Thoburn.
Sourindro Mohun Tagore.	Robert Harvey.
K. M. Banerjee.	Manackjee Rustomjee.
Romesh Chunder Mitter.	H. M. Rustomjee.
K. S. Macdonald.	K. C. Acharjee.
Abdool Lateef.	Octavius Steel.
Chunder Madhub Ghose.	Surendra Nath Banerjee.
J. E. Cooke.	J. Gibbs.
Narendra Krishna.	Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
Jotindro Mohun Tagore.	O. C, Dutt.
Kristo Das Pal.	T. Palit.
Hem Lall Dutt.	Onooroop Ch. Mookerjee.
Sambhu Ch. Mookerjee.	Nilcomul Mittra.
D. B. Mehta.	Kaney Lall Dey.
R. D. Mehta.	Jodoo Lall Mullick.
Noor Mahomed Hajee Jacheriah.	C. H. A. Dall.
	J. O'B. Saunders.
J. C. Singh.	H. E. M. James.
Doorga Churn Law.	Harbans Sahai.
Henry Bell.	Joy Gopaul Sen.
S. S. Hosain.	Boyconto Nauth Sein.
W. C. Bonnerjee.	Govin Churn Dutt.
Ameer Ali.	Greesh Chundra Dutt.
R. Knight.	M. Ghose.
Syud Ameer Hossein.	Bhairab Chandra Banerjee.
Fred. Atkinson.	Kally Nath Mittra.
Ram Sunker Sen.	Joy Gobind Shome.
F. R. Hogg.	H. S. Cunningham.
Mohesh Chundra Nyaratna.	Nundo Lall Bose.
Rajendro Mullick.	H. N. Gladstone.
Dijendro Nath Tagore.	John Croft.
Bankim Ch. Chatterjee.	Robt. Turnbull.
Rajendra Nath Mitra.	Priya Nath Ghosh.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 4. P. M.

H. W. I. WOOD,
Sheriff.

Calcutta, 22nd January 1884.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property.

To be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court of 24 Pergunnahs at 12 o'clock noon of Monday the 4th day of February 1884 next, in execution case No. 36 of 1883 wherein Sivkristo Dass is Decree-holder and Srinath Bose and after his death Jadunath Bose and others are judgment debtors, the right, title, and interest of the said judgment-debtors in the undivided three-fourth share of the permanently settled Talook No. 381 of the Collectorate of 24 Pergunnahs comprising Talooks Alipore, Rangafulla, and Durganagar, situated in the Barripore and Diamond-Harbour subdivisions. The Government revenue payable for the whole estate is Rupees 3928-13-5. The above sale is to be held subject to mortgages to Babus Mutty Lal Dhur, Nundo Lal Mukerji and Dwarka Nath Bhunjo. The aggregate amount of the mortgage-debt amounts from Rs. 57,000 to 60,000. The claim of the present decree-holder is Rs 3960. The estimated annual net profit in the said three-fourth share is between Rs. 4000 to Rs. 4200.

MOHENDRO NATH MULLICK,
Vakil of the Decree-holder.

KADAR NATH BANERJEE.
15 *Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.*

A pleader's set of unused Bengal Law Reports as fresh as new full bound Rs. 250

Montriou and Roor Hindu Law and Judicature from the Dharma Sastra of Yajnavalya Rs. 6.

Montriou's some precedents and Records to aid enquiry as to the Hindu Wills of Bengal Rs. 4.

A copy of the Penal Code prepared by the India Law Commissioners and published by command of Governor General of India—England 1851 Rs. 6.

Mitacshara Vyavahara Adhyay—Translated by Colebrook and Macnaughten Rs. 6.

Elberling. A treatise of Inheritance, gift, will, sale, and mortgage with an introduction on the Law of Bengal Presidency 1844 Rs. 4.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale Room in the Court House on Saturday the 9th day of February 1884 at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon (and on the following Saturday at the same time and place, if all the property should not be put up for sale on the first day) pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in a suit No 295 of 1876 (wherein Samuel Edward Sharphan Rose is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Biddadhury Dassee and another are Defendants and dated the 12th day of August 1878. The Share belonging to the estate of the late Baboo Heeralall Seal of and in the following properties viz.

Lot No 1.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house No 4 Gopalchunder's Lane holding No. 418 Survey Block 3, North Division, containing 9 cattahs 14 chittacks of land and paying yearly Revenue Rupees. 1-11-7.

Lot No 2.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house No 69 Chunam Gully, Holding No 152. Survey Block 4. North Division, containing 2 cottahs 12 chittacks 20 feet paying rental of 8 annas. 4 pie.

Lot No 3.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Godown and tenanted lands 16 Bhowani Churn Dutt's Lane, Holding No 150, Survey Block 9 North Division, containing 2 biggahs 8 cottahs 13 chittacks and 35 feet paying an annual Revenue 9 Rupees, 2 annas 7 pie.

Lot No 4.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in a Stable and Fallow lands No 10 Peary Mullick's Lane Holdings No 196 and 197, Survey Block No 10 North Division containing 5 cottahs 3 chittacks 37 feet paying yearly rental Rupees 15. 9. 5 pie.

Lot No 5.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house No 20 Tarra Chand Dutt's Street Holding No 198, Survey Block 10, North Division containing 7 cottahs 12 chittacks paying an yearly rental Rupees 1. 7. 3.

Lot No 6.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in a 3 storied house No 39 Tarra Chand Dutt's Street Holding No. 221, Survey Block 10 North Division containing 3 cottahs 9 chittacks 35 feet paying a yearly rental annas 10 pie 10.

Lot No 7.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted land No 33 Rutto Sircar's Lane Holding No 439 Survey Block 10 North Division containing 3 biggahs 3 cottahs 4 chittacks paying an annual rental Rupees 11-13-9.

Lot No 8.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Lower storied house No 221 Cornwallis Street Holding No 197, Survey Block 15 North Division containing 2 cottahs 10 chittacks 30 feet paying the annual rental of 8 annas.

Lot No 9.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an undivided 4 annas 4 pie share in the Godowns and tenanted land No 17 Gunguli's Lane, Holding No 520 Survey Block 13, South Division, paying an annual revenue of annas 2 pie 3.

Lot No 10.—An undivided one-fifth share of and the land at No 8, Hastings Street, Holding No 3412 Survey Block 23 South Division, containing 3 cottahs 3 chittacks and 2 feet paying an annual revenue annas 9 pie 7.

Lot No 11.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house and Garden No 32 Cossipore Road in Dihee Punchannogram in the 24 Pergunnahs Holding No 86, Sub Division 4, Division 1, containing 16 biggahs 16 cottahs 8 chittacks 10 feet paying a yearly rental of Rupees 52-6-4.

Lot No 12.—An undivided one-fifth share of and the lands No 15 Dum Dum Road in Dehee Punchannogram in 24 Pergunnahs Holding No 45, Sub Division 17 Division I containing 6 Biggahs 12 cottahs 7 chittacks 10 feet paying a yearly rental of Rupees 9-7-9.

Lot No 13.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the leased lands at Tangra in Dehee Punchannogram in 24-Pergunnahs Holding No 33, Sub Division J. Division 4 containing 3 biggahs 19 cottahs 7 chittacks yearly rental payable Rupees. 7-6-3.

Lot No 14.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the 2 pieces of Paddy land at Tangra Dehee Punchannogram in 24 Pergunnahs Holding No 72, Sub Division J. Division 4 containing 3 biggahs 10 cottahs 7 chittacks yearly rental payable 3-11-9.

Lot No 15.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the leased lands at Tangra in Dehee Punchannogram in 24 Pergunnahs Holding 153 Sub Division J. Division 4 containing 5 biggahs 18 cottahs annual revenue payable Rupees 6-4-6.

Lot No 16.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Leased lands at Tangra in Dehee Punchannogram in 24 Pergunnahs holding 172 Sub Division J. Division 4 containing 1 biggah 17 cottahs 7 chittacks yearly rent payable Rs 4-12-9.

Lot No 17.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted land at Bally, Zillah Hooghly, containing about 10 cottahs of land.

Lot No 18.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the lower-roomed house at Hooghly bounded on the north by the house and premises of Prasana Mullick, on the south by a Lane and the house and premises of Omesh chunder chatterjee, on the East by the house and premises of Seedoo Dutt and on the west by the main Road containing 4 cottahs.

Lot No 19.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the Bazaar and lands at Saukral in Zillah Howrah, containing about 12 biggahs yearly rent payable Rs 14.

Lot No 20.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the piece of land containing about 3 cottahs at Colonelgunge in the Town of Midnapore formerly occupied by Baboo Heeralall Seal's cutcherry.

Lot No 21.—An undivided one-fifth share of land in the following Indigo Factories and lands.

Nullah Gungeerah Factory in Mouzah Nullah Gungeerah in Zillah Monghyr consisting of 6 vats 2 Reservoirs and 1 Godown containing 11 biggahs of and yearly rent payable to Government of Rs. 31-5.

Lallah Pookur Factories in Mouzah Lalla Pookur in Zillah Monghyr consisting of 2 pairs of vats consisting 1 biggah of land yearly rental Rs. 3.

Rokenpore Factory in Mouzah Rokenpore in zillah Patna consisting of 6 pairs of vats, 1 Reservoir and 1 Godown, containing 45 biggahs and 5 chittacks yearly rent payable Rs. 176-13 9.

The Biebeer Factory in Mouzah Biebeer in zillah Patna containing 5 cottahs of land yearly rent payable Rs 14.

The Sewree Factory in Mouzah Sewree in Zillah Patna consisting of 6 pairs of vats 1 Reservoir and 3 Godowns, containing 51 biggahs of land yearly rent payable Rs. 119.

The Sumarah Factory in Mouzah Sumarah in zillah Patna consisting of 6 vats 1 Reservoir 1 Godown containing 20 biggahs of land yearly rent payable Rs. 41-6 and also 1 Biggah of Lakraj land.

Lot No 22.—An undivided one-fifth share of and on the tenanted land in Golabaree Road Mouzah Sulkea Pergunnah Boro Pykan containing about 3 biggahs 10 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs. 102-5.

Lot No 23.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in an upper-roomed house and Foundry and Tenanted lands No 430 Grand Trunk Road and No. 8, Kowrahparah Ghaut and tenanted land in Park's Garden Lane, Mouzah Badja Seebpore Pergunnah Booroo at Howrah containing about 57 biggahs yearly rent payable Rs 151-13 consisting of 2 plots of land thereunto belonging.

Lot No 24.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted lands in the Grand Trunk Road and in Jalliaparah Lane, Mouza Badja Seebpore in Pergunnah Booroo consisting of 4 plots of Land contain-

ing about 3 biggahs 15 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs 24-9-3.

Lot No 25.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in a Godown and tenanted lands No 102 Grand Trunk Road, Tezparah Lane and Rajbullub Shaw Ramkristopore Lane and Khooroot Road, consisting of 8 plots and also a Godown and Bazar, 159 Khooroot Road in Mouzah Ramkristopore, Pergunna Booroo, the whole 9 plots containing about 15 biggahs and 15 cottahs of land paying a yearly revenue of Rs 48-14-0.

Lot No 26.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted lands Khoorpot Road Mouzah Howrah, Pergunnah Booroo, containing about 3 biggahs and 10 cottahs yearly rental payable Rs 13-8-0.

Lot No 27.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted lands in Grand Trunk Road chaugmaree Lane, Tindal's Garden Road, and new Road, Mouzah Howrah, Pergunnah Booroo containing about 9 Biggahs 10 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs 38 5-3.

Lot No 28.—An undivided one fifth of and in the tenanted lands at Grand Trunk Road, Telkul Ghaut Road, Kala Beebee's Bagaun Lane and Seal's new Lane, Mouzah Howrah, Gholadangah, Pergunnah Booroo, containing about 4 biggahs and 10 cottahs yearly rent payable Rs 46-12-6.

Lot No 29.—An undivided one-fifth share consisting of 2 plots of tenanted land Padreedangah Lane, Mouzah Sulkea, Pergunnah Booroo Pykan, containing about 1 Biggah and 2 cottahs nearly, rental Rs 1-10-9.

Lot No 30.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted lands at Grand Trunk Road and Dhurmodass Gangooly's Lane, Mouzah Badja Seebpore, Pergunnah Booroo, containing about 1 Biggah yearly rent payable Rs 21-12-6.

Lot No 31.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the tenanted land consisting of 3 plots at Grand Trunk Road, Mouzah Sulkeah, Pergunna Booroo Pykan containing about 11 biggahs held rent free.

Lot No 32.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in rent free tenanted lands at Mouzah Betul Seebpore, Pergunnah Booroo, containing 2 Biggahs.

Lot No 33.—A sixteen annas share of and in the upper-roomed house and premises No 5 Colootollah Lane, containing 7 cottahs 9 feet of rent free land bounded on the northby No 4 Colootollah Lane, on the south by No 6 Colootollah Lane, on the east by the said Colootollah Lane and on the west by the premises No 12 and 13 Hurrinbarree Lane.

Lot No 34.—An undivided one-fifth share of and in the following zemindaris in Zilla Monghyr:

1.—An undivided 1 anna 6 Gundahs 2 Kurras and 2 Krantees share in Mouzah Mohonee Beeta Towzee No. 444 paying an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 13.

2.—An undivided 1 anna 6 Gundahs 2 Kurras and 2 Krantees share in Mouzah Mohonee Deara Towjee No. 1341 paying an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 60-15-0.

3.—An undivided 4 annas share in Mouzafarpoor Tawzee No. 460 yearly Revenue Rs. 15-1-6.

4.—An undivided 6 annas share in Mouzah Lutcheempore Towzee No. 1336 yearly Revenue Rs. 31-2-7.

5.—An undivided 4 annas share in Mouzah Ali Ashgurpore Towzee No. 1337 yearly Revenue Rs. 27-9-3.

6.—An undivided 5 annas share in Mouzah Summugpore Saran Towzee No. 1339 yearly Revenue Rs. 94-5-9.

7.—An undivided 9 annas share in Mowzah Summugpore Saran Deara Towzee No. 1419 yearly Revenue Rs 4-2-6.

8.—An undivided 4 annas share in Mowzah Mushushpore Towzee No. 3242 yearly Revenue Rs. 7-8.

9.—An undivided 8 annas share in Mouzah Soomuspore Koodhat Towzee No. 1344 yearly Revenue Rs. 115-11-5.

10.—An undivided 9 pie share in Mouzah Chuck Kutteer Towzee No. 3309 yearly Revenue Rs. 6.

11.—An undivided 5 annas 3 pie share in Mouzah Sreemutpore Towzee No. 1326 yearly Revenue Rs. 98-13-7.

12.—An undivided 19 Gundahs share in Mouzah Sooltanpore Doonnaie Towzee No. 465 yearly Revenue Rs. 3-3.

13.—Gooda Chuck Sickmee yearly Revenue Rs. 0-14.

14.—An undivided 7 Gundahs 1 Kurra share in Mouzah Panoora Kurraree Towzee No. 602 yearly Revenue Rs. 18-14-8.

15.—An undivided 1 Gundah share in Mouzah Panoora Aimah Towzee No. 744 yearly Government Revenue Rs. 0-2-2.

16.—An undivided three Gundahs one Kurra share in Mouzah Panoora Kurraree, Towzee No. 602, yearly Government Revenue Rs. 2-7-0 annual profit Rs. 121-10-8.

Lot No. 35.—Lot Bussuntpore an undivided one-fifth share of and in all that 9 annas or 9-16th share of the zemindary called or known by the name of Lot Bussuntpore in Pergunnah Bhoorsoot in the District of Hooghly, Towzee No. 29 in the Hooghly Collectorate, the whole five shares having been given out in Putnee on a yearly profit of Rs. 390-6-10.

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Watkins and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys, High Court Original Jurisdiction, the 15th January 1884.

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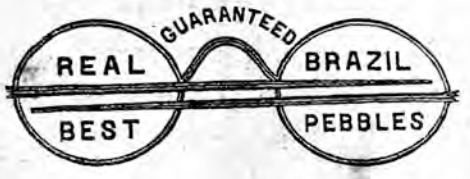

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Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdhry, an influential zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, writes :—"I herewith enclose a currency note of Rs. 50, for a couple dozen large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer. It has been recommended to me in the highest of terms by those who have used it. Please despatch at your earliest convenience."

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Baboo Kanny Lall, of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes:—"Please send me another dozen small bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer. I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has, for the last four years, used Darlington's Pain-Curer (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

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Mr. M. Hla Oung, the Assistant Comptroller General of Bengal, writes :—"Your Pain-Curer is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family."

Mr. J. J. Velloz, Proprietor of the Medical Hall, Nagpur, writes :—"Kindly send me another dozen of Darlington's Pain-Curer. I send a Money Order for the same. It is very highly praised by those who use it. I have sold all that you sent me. It is really considered as a divine blessing."

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20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
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